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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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### THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

We met them on the common way;
They passed and gave no sign—
The heroes that had lost the day,
The failure, half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures, come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the wounds of combat, some
Are prone upon their shields.

To us, that still do battle here,
If we in aught prevail,
Grant, God, a triumph not too dear,
Or strength, like theirs, to fail.
—Century Magazine.

### UPS AND DOWNS OF THE BROWNS

Brown has a cozy office
On the twenty-second floor
Of a modern office building,
With conveniences galore.
Electric lights and mail chutes
And everything first-rate—
And an elevator starter
Who is strictly up to date.

Now, Mrs. Brown came in one day,
A smile upon her face;
Took elevator No. 6,
And launched forth into space.
'Tis safe to say she'd hardly gone
Beyond the second floor,
When Mr. Brown came sailing down
Serene in No. 4.

"Hey, Mr. Brown," the starter cried,
"Your wife went up this minute."
A car was just about to start,
And Mr. Brown jumped in it.
"You'd better wait till she comes back!"
The starter tried to shout,
But up went Brown—a car came down,
And Mrs. Brown stepped out!

The starter shook with hidden mirth
He didn't dare display;
"Your husband, mum, went back," he said,
"But passed you on the way.
Just take a chair and rest awhile,
He'll surely come right down."
She wouldn't listen; up she went—
While down came Mr. Brown.

He went back up—his wife came down,
And headed for the door,
While Brown ransacked in wild despair
The twenty-second floor.
As out into the street she passed,
With proud, uplifted chin,
"I hope they'll meet in heaven," said
The starter, with a grin.
—The Smart Set.

### SPRING FEVER.

Same old thing
Comes every spring.
It's late this year,
But it's here
Just the same
Same weary frame,
Brain fag,
Legs that lag;
Don't want to walk,
Don't even want to talk;
Hate to work,
Would sooner shirk.
No aching bones,
No groans,
But just all-fired
Tired.

Want to loaf around
Where work can't be found,
Where there's nothing to do
But sit and view
The scenery,
The greenery,
And all things
That are spring's.
Want to be out somewhere
In the open air,
And hear the birds sing
As they swing
On twigs that oscillate
Beneath their weight.
Often wish
For a chance to fish,
If a stream could be found
Without covering much ground.
For it isn't hard to bait
A hook, and then just wait
For the fish to bite;
Even if they don't, it's all right,
Because there'd be nothing to lug
Back home but the pole and jug.

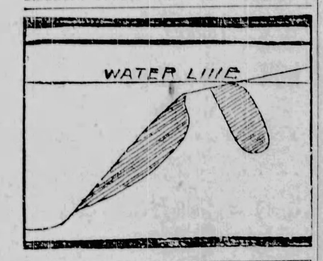
Don't have to go
To a doctor in order to know
What has gone astray
When a fellow feels this way.
It's the spring fever, sure,
And the only cure
Is to loaf to-day,
And every other day,
Till it goes away.
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### THE TWO RUDDERS OF THE BOSTON BOAT

Never before until this year has a yacht been built with two rudders. The Independence, or "the Lawson boat," which has been constructed as a cup defender at Boston, is so equipped. One is the regular rudder, built at an angle of forty-five degrees along the rudder post. The other is a smaller and "balanced" rudder, shipped somewhat further aft.

There has been a great deal of speculation in yachting circles as to what the purpose of these twin rudders might be. One explanation is that they solve the question of "the two commanders" who will sail in charge of the Lawson boat. By giving each of these commanders a rudder to steer with it might seem that their rival claims could be easily reconciled.

Another explanation is that the small balanced rudder is to be used only when

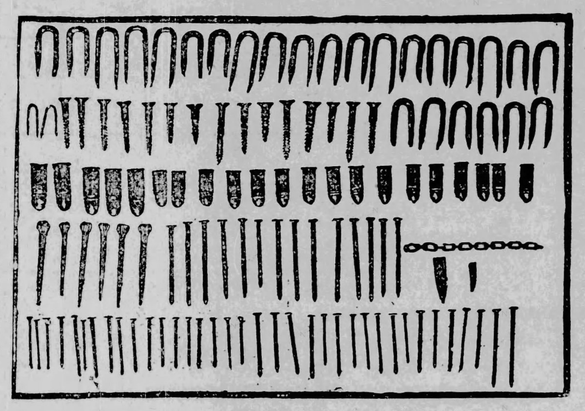



the yacht is running before the wind; that, being further aft, it has an added power and is more easily handled than the forward rudder. It cannot be supposed for a moment that both rudders are to be used at the same time. Yachtsmen agree that the rudders must be interchangeable, that one may be locked up while the other is to be used.

From Boston, however, comes what is probably the true explanation. There it is said that the two rudders are experimental. In the first trials of the new yacht the captain will try both rudders alternately. The builder is under the belief that the balanced rudder may be more powerful than the one of the regulation shape. If this is found to be so, not only when the yacht is running before the wind, but when she is beating and reaching, then the large rudder will be unshipped and the smaller rudder used thenceforward in the races.

The general opinion among yachtsmen seems to be that the old fashioned rudder along the rudder post will be found to answer all purposes better than the new-fangled balanced rudder and that the former is the one which will be used in the Independence. In that event the only sign of the balanced rudder will be a small hole in the after overhang, and this may be easily plugged up.—New York Herald.

## TAKEN FROM THE STOMACH OF A HUMAN OSTRICH



One of the most remarkable operations for the removal of foreign bodies from the stomach was recently performed at the Rebecca hospital in St. Louis. Only fifty-eight cases in a period of 285 years are on record as having been operated on. Most of these have been lunatics, fakirs and professionals, who swallowed the objects for money. The long continued presence of foreign articles in the stomach by their weight, size and form produces hinderances of nutrition, inflammation and other serious symptoms, eventually ending in exhaustion and death.

The case in question was that of a showman, aged 22, who termed himself the Human Ostrich. He had followed the business of swallowing glass, metals and other objects at private and public exhibitions for a number of years. The accumulation of these bodies finally produced acute pains, which caused the patient to present himself at the hospital for relief. The question as to whether the articles were in the stomach or had shifted elsewhere being a very important one from an operative standpoint, it was decided to determine their exact location by means of the X-rays.

A "shadowgraph" was therefore made, by which a dark spot some five to six inches in diameter was clearly outlined in the stomach. Having located the mass, the operation was proceeded with.

The following articles were taken out: Thirty-seven one and two-inch wire fence nails, twenty-seven barbed wire fence staples, twenty-one .32 and .38 calibre cartridges, two pocket knife blades, fifteen one and two inch screws, six two-inch horse shoe nails, fifty-one wire nails one-half to two inches long, a piece of chain eight inches in length, besides pieces of glass and broken lamp chimneys. The whole mass weighed over two pounds and is said to be the greatest amount of foreign objects ever taken from the stomach of a living person. The time of the operation was one hour. The man recovered in a few days, and whether he resumed his dangerous swallowing feats is not known.—New York Herald.

## *Wilhelm's Order for a Picture.*

Mr. Hubert Herkomer, R. A., has completed his enamel portrait of the German emperor, and will personally take it to Berlin within a few days to submit the work to his majesty for his approval. The kaiser posed in the throneroom of his palace in Berlin. He wanted a portrait that, unless wantonly destroyed, would last to the end of time, and he ordered the artist to spare neither expense, time nor labor to fix his time firmly in the enamel, that they might not be perishable.

It is no ordinary enamel, such as artists have painted for generations, but a magnificent panel six feet high, splendidly brilliant in coloring, yet superbly deep and rich. Mr. Herkomer has, in fact, made by far the largest and most ambitious enamel portrait ever attempted. He has opened a new and fascinating field, in which, however, he will be followed with difficulty.

The kaiser is represented standing on the dais of the imperial throne of Germany. His figure is three feet in height, and is set off by an elaborate background. The emperor wears the white uniform of the guards, with top boots. Over his shoulders and clasped across his breast he wears a great scarlet cloak lined with blue. The head is bare, and the right arm and leg are prominently exposed outside the cloak. The left hand rests upon the jeweled hilt of a sword.

Across the scarlet cloak is pinned a dazzling row of the knightly orders of Europe, faithfully represented to the minutest details of form and coloring. The K. G. of England and the Black Eagle of Germany stand out most prominently.

Behind and above the throne there hang gorgeous crimson draperies, and upon this background, set squarely over the kaiser's head, is the imperial eagle blazoned in gold.

Mr. Herkomer said at the private view:

"Had I known at the beginning of the tremendous labor and the many difficulties to be encountered, I doubt whether I should have undertaken the commission. The labor has been prodigious, as I was working in an advanced field where every step had to be tested by repeated experiments.

"The enamel is laid on copper, but owing to the impossibility of firing so large a sheet without its bending and buckling and cracking, I was obliged to use a number of small plates, eleven in all, which have been joined together almost imperceptibly. But even in using small plates many of them buckled in the furnace, and I had to do them over and over again. The portrait, as it stands, had over one hundred firings.

"In the preparation of the enamel I found it necessary to make it all myself, grinding and mixing the materials time and again until the proper colors were produced.

"Thus it was that a portrait was produced that can never fade and that time has no power to dim.

"Whether the portrait will be exhibited depends upon the wishes of his majesty."

The few artists who have seen the work pronounce it a masterpiece.—London Express.

### SO HAPPY!

She was a fluffy-haired little vixen, whose cheeks had been pinched by Jack Frost, and they were as crimson as the sunny side of a full-ripe peach, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. Her pretty face was half hidden away in a wilderness of gray fur and her graceful form enveloped in a tailor-made gown and a cloak of light-colored material.

Beside her stood a youth in sable top coat which hung on his lank body like a letter "A" with the apex clipped off, his head crowned with a silk hat. He was "just awfully awful nice." In his gloved hand he held a package of sugar plums, and as he daintily seized one of them between thumb and finger and poised it in the ambient air, he tenderly articulated:

"Does deary want anozzer?"

"That's its most precious wish!"

Then the pretty lips puckered above the fur collar into a delicate little funnel. The daintily gloved finger and thumb poised the sugar plum above and let it drop into the receptacle.

The tall and stately policeman blushed and struck the iron post with his club.

Then half a dozen newsboys missed a full note in their song, "All about the great fire!" and the crowd awaiting the street cars at West Water street and Grand avenue broke the awe-enforced silence of the moment with a round of rippling laughter.

Then the man in the sable overcoat and the little maiden in fur collar boarded a Waukesha car, and as they stepped on the platform a few grains of rice sifted out of the furs and were lost in the snow.

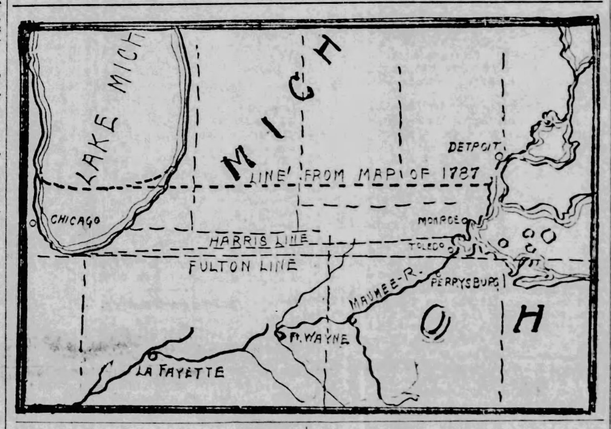
## OHIO AND MICHIGAN'S BOUNDARY DISPUTE

On the wall of the librarian's room of the Toledo Public Library hangs a time-stained map of the United States, "by Shelton & Kensett," dated 1816. It gives but little beyond the Mississippi; and as the Louisiana Purchase was made in 1803, this omission points to the probability that it is in the main a reprint of a much older map.

The point of interest in this old library map is that the southern extremity of Lake Michigan is placed much farther north than it is in reality. In the map at the head of this article, the position of the southern end of Lake Michigan is indicated as it is on the older one.

This mistake as to the southerly curve of that lake was the fons et origo of the long dispute over the boundary between Ohio and Michigan, which ended with what is called the "Toledo war." The Ordinance of 1787 perpetuated the error in one of its provisions. The Congressional committee which framed that document had before it Mitchell's map, published in 1755. It contained this grave error concerning the head of Lake Michigan; and the old map in the Public Library is interesting from the fact that it repeats the error exactly, its topography of that lake very probably being copied from Mitchell's map.

The Ordinance of 1787 was for the government of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio. It provided that from this area should be formed not less than three nor more than five states. The eastern state was to be bounded on the west by a direct line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami river due north to the Canadian boundary line. This line is the present western boundary of Ohio. Similarly, what are now Illinois and Indiana extended north to Canada. But the Ordinance further provided that, "if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme




of Lake Michigan." Under this authority, Michigan and Wisconsin were made states.

Note, that the boundary line between the three states to the south and the two possible states to the north, was an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend of Lake Michigan. The map before them had this far north of its true position. As will be seen by the above map, the northern boundary line of Ohio is near the 42d parallel, and reaches the Detroit river some distance above its mouth.

Official attention was not directed to this error of location regarding Lake Michigan until the Ohio convention, at Chillicothe, in 1802, to frame a state constitution. The convention was about to locate the northern boundary in conformity with the incorrect maps, when an old trapper, who had been for years a prisoner among the Indians in the Lake Michigan region, informed the members that Lake Michigan extended much further south than was generally supposed. The convention therefore named the boundary lines as directed by the Ordinance of 1787, with the proviso that if the southern extremity of Lake Michigan "should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect said Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami River of the Lake (Maumee river), then, and in that case, with the assent of Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this state shall be extended to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay."

Congress accepted the constitution of Ohio, but it never directly ratified or rejected the boundary line. The Ohio convention expected it to do so; but it was claimed in this state that the acceptance of the constitution ratified the boundary line as laid down, while the Michigan people claimed that the proviso was of no effect because congress did not directly ratify it.

There were various attempts made to have the matter settled, and in 1812 congress by law directed the surveyor-general to have a line surveyed and marked agreeably to the proviso of Ohio's constitution. William Harris was ordered to make the survey, which he did. The line was known as "the Harris line," as marked on the map above, and is now the northern boundary of Ohio. Because of the war of 1812, this survey was not made until 1817.

Gen. Lewis Cass was governor of Michigan Territory, and through his influence, a close personal and political friend of the President, a line in agreement with the provision of the ordinance of 1787 was also run by the government. This survey was made by John A. Fulton, and was known as "the Fulton line." It was the boundary claimed by Michigan.

The disputed territory between these two lines was eight miles wide at the eastern end, and five miles at Ohio's western boundary. It contained about 360 square miles, including Toledo, the lower portion of the Maumee, and all of Maumee bay.

Nothing was done toward a settlement of the dispute until 1831, when Michigan was taking steps to be admitted as a state. On December 31 of that year the Ohio legislature adopted a memorial to congress, asking that measures be adopted to establish the boundary finally. Accordingly, on July 14, 1832, congress passed a law directing the President to have a survey made which should ascertain the exact latitude and longitude of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, from the northwestern corner of the state to the northerly cape of Maumee bay.

This stirred up the Michigan authorities. The governor of that territory was Stevens T. Mason, a young Virginian, who was only 19 years old when appointed by President Jackson. His appointment was purely political, of course. He was hot-headed and energetic. Under his advice the territorial legislature passed a law imposing a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for five years upon any one residing in the disputed territory who should receive or hold an official commission from the state of Ohio. A meeting of the residents of the strip was held the last week in February, 1835, at Tremainsville. Michigan sent a deputation consisting of Gen. Brown, Gen. Humphrey, Mr. Bacon, a member of the legislature, and several other officials, who endeavored to overawe the Ohio sentiment. In spite of them, the meeting resolved to support the laws and constitution of Ohio, there being but four or five votes in the negative.

One of the leading spirits of Toledo at that time was Major B. F. Stickney. He was Indian agent for years. It was a fad of his to be and to do things differently from others. His accomplished wife was a daughter of General and Molly Stark, of revolutionary fame. One of his eccentricities was to name his boys One, Two, etc., and his girls, except the oldest, who bore her mother's name, were Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, etc. When Wood county, in 1821, attempted to extend her jurisdiction over what is now Toledo, the major pursuaded the people, at a public meeting, that they belonged to Michigan. But in 1835, he saw that the future of Toledo depended upon having the canal terminal here. He was very energetic in advocating the claims of Ohio, and acted as a judge of election in the spring of 1835, under Ohio laws. For this he was arrested, and with Mrs. Stickney, taken to Monroe, but after a day's imprisonment set at liberty.

On March 31, 1835, Governor Lucas and his staff with his commissioners to re-mark the Harris line, arrived at Perrysburg, where the Governor was quartered at the Exchange Hotel, which still stands. Gen. John Bell, with 600 Ohio volunteers, encamped at old Fort Miami, across the river, to await the orders of Governor Lucas as commander-in-chief.

Meanwhile Governor Mason, of Michigan, arrived at Toledo with a force estimated between 800 and 1,200, and went into camp, to resist any advance on the part of Ohio. The people of both Ohio and Michigan was stirred up to the fighting pitch, and war was imminent President Jackson realized that, if he took active part against Ohio, he would lose her electoral vote, as well as those of Indiana and Illinois, which states were also intrusted in the boundary question adversely to Michigan.

Before Governor Lucas had perfected his plans for an attack on Toledo, the President intervened and sent Hon. Richard Rush, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Howard, of Baltimore, as his commissioners. These and the two governors met several times, and on April 7 Governor Lucas assented to this: That the Harris line should be re-marked without opposition; that, civil elections having taken place in the disputed territory under the Ohio laws, the people of the strip should be allowed to obey either Ohio or Michigan jurisdiction, as they might individually prefer, without molestation, until the end of the next session of Congress.

Governor Mason rejected these proposi-ons, but as he was an appointee of the President, and therefore under his direction, Governor Lucas disbanded his troops, and ordered the work on the Harris line to proceed. The three commissioners proceeded to do so, but when about half done, an armed Michigan force appeared, and they fled to Perrysburg, whence they reported to the Governor, who forwarded their report to the President, who, in turn, ordered Governor Mason to send him a statement of facts.

Governor Lucas convened the legislature in extra session on June 8. That body created Lucas county, made Toledo the temporary seat of justice, and directed the court of common pleas to hold a session there on the first Monday in September. All through the summer, the Michigan authorities kept up a system of arrests and imprisonments. Finally, on July 15, an effort was made at Toledo to arrest Two Stickney, an ardent Ohio partisan like his father. The arrest was attempted in a hotel which then stood opposite the Finlay brewery, on Summit street. Two stabbed the deputy sheriff with his knife, and made his escape. This was the only bloodshed in the war. The deputy sheriff recovered, the wound being trifling.

When September 7 came near, Michigan militia held Toledo. The judges of common pleas were in a quandary how to comply with the law ordering them to hold court on that day. Governor Lucas sent 100 men under Colonel Van Fleet to protect the court. By the colonel's advice, the judges and clerk started on horseback at 1 a. m. for Maumee, accompanied by the colonel and twenty men. They reached Toledo at 3 o'clock, opened court in a schoolhouse on Washington street, appointed a clerk and county commissioners, then adjourned and returned to Maumee by daylight without the Michigan troops knowing anything about it.

Governor Mason was so mortified over this that he withdrew his troops. The inhabitants of the disputed strip were left in peace and quiet, and the Harris line was run without opposition in November.

That winter Congress took up the matter, and offered to admit Michigan, which was clamoring for statehood, if she would resign the strip and accept the upper peninsula. The proposition was rejected by a state convention, held in September, 1836. The President was much in favor of this settlement, however, and much political pressure was brought to bear. Finally, a rump convention, purporting to represent a majority of electors, was held at Ann Arbor, December 6, 1836, which accepted the proposition of Congress. Through the influence of President Jackson, Congress accepted this convention's action, and on January 26, 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union.

The only bloodshed was mentioned above. In February, 1846, eleven years later, the Ohio legislature ordered $300 paid to Major Stickney for his imprisonment at Monroe and outrages to property suffered by him. In the same year, the Michigan legislature ordered the payment of $50 and interest from 1836, to pay Lewis E. Bailey for a horse lost in the service of the state. And so closed the Toledo war.

S. S. KNABE SHUE.

### King Edward's Job.

"I see that they are going to pay the new king of England considerably more than his mother received.

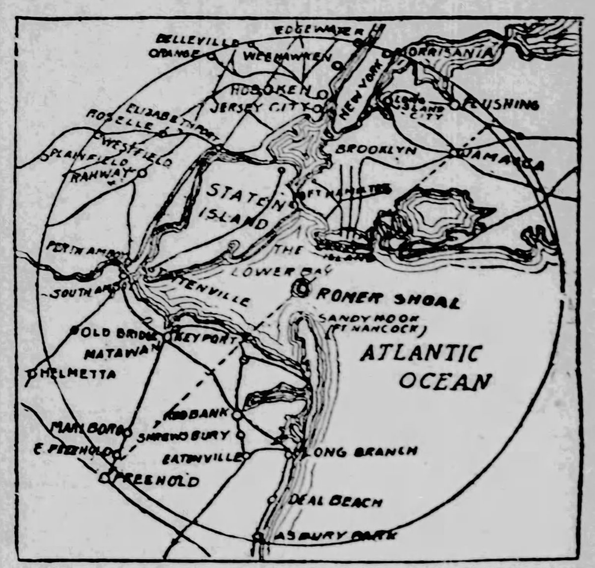
"Another infamous discrimination against the sex! Well, what of it?"

"Nothing. Only I don't see that there was any real necessity for giving him more. There can't be any danger.

"Any danger of what?

"Any danger that he might look for a better job."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## NEW 16-INCH GUN SHOOTS 21 MILES




CITIES THE NEW GUN WOULD PROTECT FROM SANDY HOOK.

The range of the great 16-inch gun soon to be finally inspected at Watervliet Arsenal is about 22 miles. It will be exhibited at Buffalo.

### Range of American Monster Nearly Twice That of the Krupp.

Washington, May 9.—The great 16-inch army gun about to be finally inspected at Watervliet Arsenal beats the guns of the world in range.

It can shoot ten miles further than the great Krupp gun recently tested in the presence of the German emperor.

Army officers, discussing the possibilities of the American monster, which will be exhibited at Buffalo, tell of the exploits which could be performed by the gun if it were mounted at Sandy Hook.

The range of the gun is about twenty-one miles. From Sandy Hook, they say, it would cover New Rochelle, Tuckaloe, Hempstead, Long Branch, Perth Amboy, Paterson, Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

The German gun dropped a shell eleven miles from the initial point.

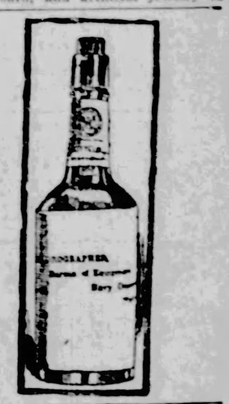
The American gun weighs 130 tons, is 49 feet 2.9 inches long, the rear diameter being 5 feet and the bore 37 feet 4 inches long.

### NOVEL TRAPPINGS FOR WINE BOTTLES

From time immemorial wine has been regarded as one of the choicest gifts which can be presented to friends on birthdays and other festive occasions, and now it is becoming the practice in various parts of Europe to render such gifts still more welcome by hiding whatever is commonplace and prosaic about them beneath most attractive decorations, which usually take the form of a comely female figure.

In Germany the fashion of adorning the various kinds of wine bottles in this manner has spread rapidly. Glazed and tissue paper of different colors is used for this purpose, being cut and fastened together so as to form appropriate costumes, while on the top of each bottle is generally fixed a doll's head.

The arms are made out of flesh colored cardboard, and artificial jewelry in



the form of necklaces, pins and brooches is freely used wherever it is considered necessary.

The figure of a buxom Dutch girl serves to beautify those bottles which contain Dutch liqueurs; the figure of a Spanish girl arrayed in the national costume is used as a decoration for bottles of Malaga, port and similar wines, and a dainty Italian maiden plays the same part for bottles containing Marsala, Vermouth and other wines of Italy. In like manner Rhine and Moselle wines are deftly concealed beneath the flowing drapery of a stately German matron, and one would never suspect the existence of cold punch beneath the long robe of the woman lawyer, which is invariably selected as the guardian deity of this favorite beverage.

That this is a pretty and poetical idea every one admits, and it is thought likely that the liquor dealers will adopt it.—New York Herald.

### Love's Sacrifice.

The following, which, we are sure, is an exceptional case, is narrated of a certain Mr. and Mrs. Cahiff, of Nowhere-in-Particular:

Mrs. Cahiff's education in the art of cookery had been somewhat neglected, but she did her best, and her husband struggled manfully and uncomplainingly with the tough steaks and sour breads she set before him day after day.

One evening about three years after their wedding, she said to him:

"Oliver, you don't love your wife as you did once."

"Why do you say that?" he asked, in surprise.

"Because you don't eat the things I cook any more."

"Phillida," rejoined Oliver, with all the earnestness he could command, "I love you as fondly as ever, but my digestion is ruined."—Youth's Companion.

### The Caller's Inference.

"Is Mrs. Mulligatawney in?" asked the caller, presenting her card to the doormaid.

"No, ma'am."

"When will she be in?"

"I can't tell, ma'am."

"She told you not to, I suppose."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

## A Venerable Antediluvian.

AN antediluvian animal millions of years old, nobody knows how old, has been restored skeletonwise in the Peabody Museum, of Yale University, by the authorities of the museum. It will be a feature of the scientific exhibit for the bi-centennial celebration of the university next October.

The scientific name of the monster reptile is Claosamus Annectens Marsh. It was dug up in Converse county, Wyoming, several years ago, by a party of investigators, headed by J. B. Hatcher, of the Peabody Museum, working under the direction of Professor Othniel C. Marsh, the late eminent authority on vertebrate animals. The skeleton has been in the museum ever since. Two years ago its restoration was begun by Mr. Hugh Gilb, assistant to Professor Charles E. Beecher, curator of the museum, who supervised the work.

Some idea of the dimensions of the animal not faithfully described by the photographs, because of inability to secure the right angle for the lens, may be secured from the following details: The animal is 29 feet 3 inches in length. The height of the head above the base is 13 feet 2 inches. The height of shoulders above the base is 10 feet 2 inches. Length of tail 13 feet 7 inches, and length of hind limbs 9 feet 5 inches.

Professor Beecher said of the animal: "The dinosaur was a herbivorous reptile. It has been called the 'dragon of the prime.' The order is wholly extinct, not a descendant of the order being left alive anywhere. The dinosaur wandered all over this country, over Europe, Africa, in India, New Zealand and Australia. It was as harmless as a toad, despite its great size. The one we have mounted was a comparatively small specimen. We have the bones of one twenty times as large, but we have not the money to spend in restoring and mounting it. Nor would we have the room to exhibit it.

"This specimen is mounted to show the animal in rapid motion. There is nothing dead about its attitude.

"It is interesting to note that the form is birdlike. That will strike you at a glance. The feet are really chicken feet, having the same number of joints and toes. The fore-feet were not used in locomotion, but were prehensile organs, and the thumb was undoubtedly opposible to every finger. The teeth were placed in the back of the mouth, not in front. That indicates that they were used to grind, not bite, food.

"With the animal were found a great number of bony scales, such as are found in the skin of your alligators. These have been preserved and partially restored, so that we have been able to see what was the nature of the covering, or hide, of the animal."

The animal was placed on exhibition this week, and hundreds of students of science have visited the museum since.

"I have met many women," said the talkative critic, "but I never knew one who wouldn't rather be Venus than Minerva."

## Birds Do His Weeding.

THE protest against the indiscriminate slaughter of birds is largely a matter of sentiment, but the wide-awake farmer looks on it from a practical standpoint. He finds in the birds his most constant and effective help in ridding his land of weeds. This is a new view of the question to some people, and it deserves a word of notice.

Weeds near cultivated land are a never ending menace to the agriculturist, for they spread easily from waste to cultivated soil, and having established themselves there, they appropriate the things that valuable plants depend on for life and nourishment—space, light, water and food. The farmer and the gardener are kept constantly busy destroying them, for a million will spring up on a single acre. In spite of all they can do, some of the weeds will escape the hoe or the cultivating machine, and each of them will ripen thousands of seeds to renew the plague the next year.

It is said that certain garden weeds are so fertile that one of them will mature a hundred thousand seeds in one season, and in the spring of the third year, if they are not checked, they will produce the enormous number of ten billion plants. The "man with the hoe" is powerless against so prolific an enemy and it is here that the birds come to his relief.

It is well known that even in the warm season when insects are most plentiful, birds depend largely on seeds for their food; but in winter, when the ground is covered with snow, they live almost altogether on them. Birds are always most numerous where weeds abound, and they go there for no other purpose than to eat the seeds.

So, it seems, that the birds have a double right to protection; first, because it is cruel to slaughter them, and second, because they are in many ways of practical help to us.

## Wonderful Speed of Dogs.

SOME remarkable statistics in regard to the speed of dogs have been gathered by M. Dusolier, a French scientist. After pointing out the marvellous endurance shown by little fox terriers who follow their masters patiently for hours while the latter are riding on bicycles or in carriages, he says that even greater endurance and speed are shown by wild animals that are akin to dogs. Thus a wolf can run between eighty and one hundred kilometres in one night, and an Arctic fox can do quite as well, if not better. Nansen, says M. Dusolier, met one of these foxes on the ice at a point more than one hundred kilometres northward of the Saunikow territory, which is eight hundred kilometres from the Asiatic coast. Eskimo and Siberian dogs can travel seventy-five kilometres on the ice in five hours, and there is one case on record in which a team of Eskimo dogs traveled eleven kilometres in twenty-eight minutes.

According to M. Dusolier, the speed of the shepherd dogs and those used for hunting ranges from ten to fifteen metres a second. English setters and pointers run at the rate of thirty to thirty-five kilometres an hour, and their run maintain this speed for at least two hours.

Foxhounds are extraordinarily swift, as is proved by the fact that a dog of this breed once beat a thoroughbred horse, covering four miles in six minutes and a half, which was at the rate of nearly eighteen metres a second.

Greyhounds, says M. Dusolier, are the swiftest of all four footed creatures, and their speed may be regarded as equal to that of carrier pigeons. English greyhounds, which are carefully selected and which are used for coursing, are able to cover, at full gallop, a space between eighteen and twenty-three metres every second. How great an achievement this is may be judged from the fact that a thoroughbred horse rarely, if ever, exceeds nineteen metres. Moreover, it is said that a hare at its greatest burst of speed never goes faster than at the rate of eighteen metres.

These interesting statistics are exciting much comment among sportsmen and other lovers of dogs, and the opinion is unanimous that M. Dusolier has fully proved the right of the greyhound to rank as the swiftest of all quadrupeds.

### RUNNING INTO DANGER.

First Messenger Boy—Hi, there, Tom! What are you running for?

Second Messenger Boy—Important!

First Messenger Boy—You had better let up on that gait or the union will throw you out.

### THAT BRUTAL MAN.

"What is meant by the expression, 'Generally speaking?'"

"A woman, I suppose."

## Novel Instrument For Stitching Wounds.

A NOVEL and most useful instrument has been invented by D. Paul Michel, a well known French physician. With it wounds on a body can be stitched effectively, quickly and without causing any pain to the patient. Heretofore wounds were stitched by hand, and this operation was not only somewhat dangerous and slow but also decidedly painful.

The new instrument consists of a forceps of pincers and of a case or sheath, which contains a number of nickel hooks or bands somewhat similar to those which are frequently seen on the corners of cardboard boxes. A slight pressure suffices to free these hooks from the sheath, and within one minute between twenty and thirty of them can be placed on a wound in such a manner that they will effectively close it. The reason why they cause no pain is because their tiny rounded points only penetrate the epidermis and not the lower layer of skin. Other advantages which they possess are that they can be easily disinfected, that it is no trouble to remove them from the skin after the wound is healed and that they leave hardly any trace of a scar.

Dr. Michel has received congratulations from the most distinguished European physicians, and his instrument is being rapidly introduced into leading hospitals.

### THE INTRICACIES OF IT.

"Why didn't you study the timetable and then you wouldn't have missed your train?"

"That was the trouble. While I was trying to translate the timetable the train pulled out."

## Number 13 At The French Academy.

WILL Rostand have the nerve to occupy a seat which bears the fatal number 13?"

This is a question, which many Frenchmen are now asking, and the reason is because it is regarded as practically certain that the distinguished dramatist will soon be elected a member of the French Academy, and if so he will most probably be assigned to a seat which bears the number 13.

There are at present four empty seats in the Academy, and they are respectively numbered 26, 7, 13 and 14. Of these the first two have already been awarded to Messieurs Emile Faguet and Berthelot, and they will at an early date take possession of them amid appropriate ceremonies. The seat numbered 13 was that of the Viscount Henri de Bornier, and that numbered 14 was that of the Duc de Broglie.

The number 13, however, appears more than once on this occasion, for it is pointed out that M. Emile Faguet will be the 13th occupant of the seat numbered 25.

Potent is superstition even in the twentieth century, and there are many persons who have a horrible forebodingthat ill luck in some form will surely come to two of the four new members of the Academy—namely, to the one who occupies the seat numbered 13 and to M. Faguet, who will be the thirteenth to occupy the seat numbered 25.

### THE SUFFERING CONGREGATION.

Deacon—Parson, do you think it wrong for a preacher to steal his sermons?

Parson—Certainly, I do.

Deacon—I think you are too particular, parson, too particular.

# Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following new books from the publishers named:

From the Century Co., Union Square, New York:

The Helmet of Navarre, by Bertha Runkle, is a historical novel—a royal tale of love and loyalty in France, in the stirring times of Henry of Navarre.

From the Baker & Taylor Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

With the Wild Flowers, by Maud Going, is a charming book, well described by its title.

My Master, a lecture by Swami Vivekananda, is an account of an alleged Hindu saint, and incidentally it gives information as to some Hindu religious ideas.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth ave., New York:

The Spanish People, by Martin S. Hume, is the first of a series called The Great Peoples, which aims to show how the leading nations became great. This volume gives Spanish history in a most entertaining way.

The Claim Jumpers, by Stewart Edward White, is a breezy love romance, much of it located in the western mining regions.

From Doubleday, Page & So., 31 Union Square, New York:

The Niagara Book is filled with information and entertainment, being a most excellent guide to visitors to Niagara.

The World's Work, is a volume containing the first six issues of the magazine bearing the same title. It is a most useful volume.

From Harper & Broothers, Franklin Square, New York:

Volumes third and fourth, which finish The History of the Four Georges and William IV., written by Justin McCarthy and Justin Hartley McCarthy, cover almost a century of time from the accession of George III., whose reign was the longest and most eventful known in English history, to the accession of Queen Victoria.

From Wm. Doxey, San Francisco:

The Book of Jade is an anonymous book of poems, most of which are absurd, though not intended to be so.

From the Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

Philbrick Howell, by Albert Kinross, is an English novel, and interesting as a story as well as a study.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Successors of Mary the First, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, is an amusing story dealing with the servant girl problem, and highly interesting.

From Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

The Tower of Wye, by William Henry Babcock, is an historical novel of colonial Maryland, and well worth reading.

## FACTS ABOUT COUNTIES.

### I the Shortest Name—Custer County, Mon., the Biggest in Area.

Some peculiar facts are being brought out by the twelfth census concerning the counties. For instance, the shortest name of a county is I, in Oklahoma, while the longest is Saint John the Baptist, a parish in Louisiana.

Nebraska had a county named L'Eau qui Court, but the people had it changed to plain Knox in 1873, since which time it has grown from 78 to 13,345. Vernon county, Wis., was formerly known as Bad Ax. Minnesota once named a county Toombs, then changed it to Andy Johnson, and now it appears as Wilkins. North Dakota boasted a county called Glin Grass, but it was changed to Wells. Twenty-six states have honored Washington with a county bearing his name; 21 states have a Jefferson and a Jackson county; Lincoln appears in 16 states.

Montana has the county with the largest area, Custer, which 20,490 square miles; the second largest is San Bernardino county, Cal., with 19,947 square miles. Both counties are larger than either Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island or Vermont. The smallest county is Bristol, R. I., which has only 25 square miles, and Alexandria county, Va., is next, with 32 square miles. Texas has 245 counties, the largest number. Delaware has three counties and Rhode Island five. Wyoming and Arizona have the unlucky number of 13 each.

Texas covers 265,780 square miles, and is not half as large as Alaska, which has 590,884 square miles. Montana comes next to Texas in size and has 146,080 square miles. The District of Columbia covers the smallest area of any division, 70 square miles.

There are several counties lost, strayed or stolen. Nothing has been heard from Mankanta county, Minn., since 1850, when it had a population of 158. Wahuata county, in the same state, disappeared about the same time, with a population of two more than the other. Cusco county, Nev., has been missing since 1860. Among the other counties which have disappeared are one of the Dawson counties, in Texas; Cedar county, Utah; and Lyons count, Neb.—New York Sun.

### A Rebuke.

"You don't expect to be famous?" said the pugilist.

"I had entertained ambitions in that direction," said the young author.

"But you don't do anything but write."

"It is my writing that I depend on."

"Nonsense. The idea of a man expecting to get famous by sitting down and wiggling his fingers over a piece of paper all day! It's absurd."—Washington Star.

### Johnny's Reproof.

Mamma—You have been a naughty, naughty boy, Johnny, and I shall have to tell your papa about you when he comes home to-night.

Johnny—No wonder men get tired of their wives, when a woman begins to gossip about home affairs the moment her husband steps into the house.—Boston Transcript.


# Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 126 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.


# OVERBURDENED.

The Egyptian woman looks greatly overburdened, and yet the physical burdens she carries will not compare with the burdens borne by many an American woman. There is no burden like the burden of disease. The woman who suffers from inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down pains, weak back and nervousness, bears a burden which crushes her very life.

Every woman should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It cures the womanly diseases which cause weakness and feebleness. It quiets the nerves, cures the aching back and throbbing head, and gives strength for wifely cares and maternal duties.

"When I first wrote to you I was in a bad condition, and had almost given up," says Mrs. Bella Snider, of Wilkesville, Vinton Co., Ohio. "I was suffering from female trouble of the worst kind; I couldn't eat anything without suffering great distress; throat hurt me by spells; was nervous and weak. Had numb hands and arms, heart trouble, pains all through my body and aching head and neck. It seemed that I could not work at all. I got Dr. Pierce's medicine and took it as directed, and the first week it began to help me. I took three bottles and am glad to say that it did me more good than all the other medicine I ever took. I feel better than I have for years."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*, or if cloth bound volume is desired, send 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## THE MAORIS AND THE QUEEN

### A Lament on the Royal Bereavement Sent to King Edward.

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, agent-general for New Zealand, recently received from the Maori inhabitants of his colony a "tangi," or "lament," on the death of Queen Victoria, with the request that it might, if possible, be laid before King Edward, says the London Times. Mr. Reeves accordingly forwarded to Sir Dighton Probyn the request and the "weeping," of which the following is a translation:

"Hark! Hark! There is the sound of weeping in the Maori pahs (villages), aged women beat their breasts, strong men stand by with heaving chests and clouded brows, young women lift their streaming eyes to heaven, even the children join their wailing to the lamentation of their parents, for the Maoris are mourning—the death of the 'Great White Mother.' The Maori nation has learned to love the great Queen Empress, whose rule brought friendship and peace to their tribes and nations, who had spilled each other's blood in useless warfare, and the civilization and friendship of the white races. Very few of the Maoris have ever seen the great Queen, but they have been told of her goodness, and those of the young braves who attended the Diamond Jubilee bear witness to the greatness and beneficence of Victoria; therefore the Maoris, whose proudest boast is their loyalty toward the empire and its great ruler, are bowed down with sorrow at the death of her whom they have looked upon, revered and loved as their 'White Mother.' The heart of the Maori is full of sadness for the death of his Queen; nature seems to have lost her beauty and he thinks sorrowfully that the story of the magnificent welcome he proposed to give her royal grandson can never gladden the heart of the dead monarch. No more for ever can the Maori sing, 'God Save the Queen.' It was his love for his 'White Mother' that caused him to give to his utmost to provide men and horses to fight the battles of Queen and empire, and had it been permitted a thousand Maori warriors the bravest of the brave, were ready to fight and die in England's quarrel. But the Maori must not weep always, his 'White Mother,' who perhaps still sees him, would not have it so. The Queen is dead—long live the King, and though the memory of the 'White Mother' will long remain enshrined in the heart of these her loving subjects, though the Maori mothers will tell their children of the greatest woman and the truest heart the world has ever seen, the Maori knows that the best tribute he can pay to the memory of his beloved sovereign is to transfer his unswerving loyalty and never dying affection to her son and successor, King Edward VII. With tears scarcely dried, with a heart still full of woe for the loss of the 'White Mother,' the Maori tenders his allegiance to his new sovereign and prays 'God save the King'—Ma Te Atua e Tiaki te Kingi."

Sir Dighton Probyn has written to Mr. Reeves "that he is commanded to convey the expression of his majesty's thanks for the sympathetic and loyal feelings expressed by the Maori on the occasion of the death of her late majesty Queen Victoria."

### The Biggest Watermelon.

Here is the record-breaking watermelon of the United States. It was raised last season in Colorado, in the Rocky Ford region, on the farm of former State Senator Swenk. It is nearly five feet in length, three feet in circumference, and it weighs 356 pounds. The melon was the giant of a large patch grown for the market. The soil in the Rocky Ford Valley is naturally adapted to the prolific growth of the melon, and when aided by some special fertilizing agent its productiveness is considerably increased, thereby yielding astonishing results.

One of the great occasions of the year in Rocky Ford is the annual watermelon day. This occurs in the height of the melon season, and is attended by hundreds of cultivators. After the prizes have been awarded the fruit is cut open and a general feast follows.—Kansas City Star.

### First Woman to Wear a Gainsborough

The great wheel-shaped hat with plumes that, during the travels of the celebrated picture which has just been recovered, has been generally known as a "Gainsborough" or a "Duchess of Devonshire," was never associated in the last century either with the artist or the Duchess. It was invented by Mlle. Bertin, the celebrated mantuamaker to Marie Antoinette. The queen did not think it became her, but it took the fancy of the pretty and unfortunate Princess de Lamballe, who made the hat popular, and it was known in London and Paris as the "Lamballe."

In the Ladies' Magazine for 1785 there is a description of this hat, in which the author described it as "wide brimmed, and made of black velvet, surmounted with bunches of ostrich feathers. It is much patronized by the Princesse de Lamballe, the Duchesse de Polignac and Mme. Vigier Lebrun." Mme. Lebrun is represented as wearing one of these hats in one of her most popular portraits.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Professional Courtesy.

First M. D.—I see you occasionally take a patient out for a drive.

Second M. D.—Yes. I think it does them a great deal of good.

First M. D.—But it isn't professional. I never do it.

Second M. D.—I know you don't. When any of your patients go for a ride the undertaken accompanies them.—Chicago News.

## Supposed to Be Funny

### THE DAY OF THE DINGO DOG.

"O Daddy," pleads the up-to-date
Dear daughter of to-day,
"O please, I want—" and Daddy's sure
He knows what she will say:
Of course 'tis Paris finery
She wants, wherewith to tog
Herself for Easter!—"Daddy dear,
I want a dingo dog!"

Skyes, poodles, pugs and spaniels
And Boston terriers
Are all gone by—and little Japs
And Mexicans—mere curs
They seem beside this canine, new
Yet old, that sets agog
The world of Fashion—"Daddy dear,
Do get a dingo dog!"

No more bedecked, by mistress or
By maid, with ribbons gay
And jeweled collars—their old charms
Pronounced now quite passe—
Old favorites are left behind,
With common folk to jog,
While all "the world" is welcoming
The ugly dingo dog!
—M. N. B. in Boston Globe.

Owen Finnegan, a right brave-hearted son of Erin, began life actively as a deckhand on an Alabama river steamboat in the palmy days of steamboating, before the railroad removed most of its picturesque and comfortable craft from the inland water.

Finnegan declared, according to Hannis Taylor, that when he was a deckhand the cook, who was also an Irishman, would call to him: "Ah, there, Finnegan, ye blackguard, come and eat. And be in a hurry, ye spalpeen."

Finnegan would hurry forward to get his humble dinner.

Finally Finnegan got to be an officer on the boat, and the cook's voice changed to: "Mr. Finnegan, dinner's ready."

In the fullness of time Finnegan became captain, and the cook's speech underwent another change: "Captain Finnegan, yer honor, will you please take your tay?"

That was the cook's way of acknowledging that Finnegan had reached the top of the ladder. And the story that "Good Hannis" tells bristles with that worldly wisdom that comes of human experience

There was a man in Mobile many years ago, so the story goes, who had a notable personal resemblance to Finnegan. This man was noted for contracting debts and never paying them, for thriftless habits generally, and for partaking of too much strong drink. A visitor to Mobile approached this man one night in Royal street and asked him: "Aren't you Owen Finnegan?"

"I dunno, I dunno," answered the poor fellow in a wandering way. "I am owin' everybody else, I reckon I am owin' Finnegan, too."—Boston Courier.

"Pat," said a manager to one of his workmen, "you must be an early riser I always find you at work the first thing in the morning."

"Indade, and Oi am, sor. Its' a family trait, O'im thinking."

"Then your father was an early riser, too?"

"Me father, is it? He roises that early that if he went to bed a little later he'd meet himself getting up in the mornin'."—Tit-Bits.

They were newly married and were calling upon one of the friends of the bride who had been particularly pleasant upon the occasion of their wedding. The bridegroom, apropos of nothing, began to talk about phrenology, and told how his wife had discovered two very prominent bumps on the back of her head. He was proud of them; so was she, and she passed him around that the host and hostess might feel of the bumps and know their existence. Then she explained:

"My book on phrenology says that they mean good memory and generosity."

It was evident that she was proud of the facts and so was he. But the host, being of an inquiring turn of mind, wished to satisfy himself, so he got down a phrenological work from one of his library shelves and after much labor found the bumps on the chart. Turning to the notes, he read, seriously at first, then unsteadily. The bride became suspicious, but she was game and said:

"Read it out loud. Please do." And the host read:

"These bumps are most frequently found on cats and monkeys."

Other topics consumed the remainder of the visit, which was brief.—New York Evening Sun.

An old woman of undeniable Celtic origin entered a provincial savings bank the other day, and walked up to the desk.

"Dou you want to withdraw or deposit?" asked the clerk.

"Naw oi doan't. Oi wants to put some in," was the reply.

The clerk pushed up the book for her signature, and, indicating the place, said, "Sign on this line, please."

"Above it or below it."

"Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Yes."

"Before Oi was married?"

"No, just as it is now."

"Oi can't write."—London King.

Magazine Editor—"But, my dear madam, I have merely attempted to give you, in the kindliest spirit, a few hints on meter and construction." "Well, I wouldn't have such a mean disposition as you have for a thousand dollars!"—Life.

Tommy—"Mamma, give Elsie an apple, won't you?"

Mamma—"I suppose you'll want one for yourself then, too."

Tommy—"No. Just give one to Elsie. We're going to play Adam and Eve, and she's going to tempt me."—Philadelphia Press.

"Did you say that young man in the parlor tried to kiss you, dear?" said the young stepmother.

"Yes, he did," replied the daughter.

"And did you tell him you would call me?"

"No, I didn't; do you think no one in the house wants to be kissed but you,"—Yonkers Statesman.

Patron—"That your boy?"

Barber (proudly)—"Yes, sir."

Patron—"Favors you in some respects, I think."

Barber—"Yes, he's something of a little shaver, sir."—Ohio State Journal.

"Don't yer ever wish y'd been borned a loidy, Bill?"

"W'oi?"

"Soze y'd pynted yer face 'stead o washin' it."—Moonshine.

## TRANSFORMATIONS.

### Curious Results When Coffee Drinking Is Abandoned.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whisky or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum Food Coffee without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum Food Coffee.


# Blood Poison Cured Free

### The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Fort Wayne Physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Syphilis or Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

The illustrations above plainly show what this Grand Discovery will do.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford st., Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man today where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of syphilis. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well. I give you permission to use my name and I will answer all inquiries from suffering men."

Every railroad running into Ft. Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 238 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.


## MAIL THEIR LETTERS FREE

### There Are but Two Ladies Who Enjoy This Privilege.

"It is commonly supposed that only senators and representatives have the privilege of writing or stamping a facsimile of their signatures upon envelopes, and that, under the law, all such mail matter goes through the mails without payment of postage," said a representative to a Washington Star reporter this morning.

"This is true, and Uncle Sam's postal employes honor our signatures when a bank teller might not. There are two ladies, however, who share with us the privilege, though this is a fact not generally known, and they are the widows of former Presidents Grant and Garfield.

"All mail matter sent by Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield and Mrs. Julia D. Grant, under their respective written autographic signatures, and all mail matter sent to these two ladies, will be carried free during their lives. No signature or marks are necessary to the free carriage of mail matter to either of these ladies, the address being sufficient. Mrs. Garfield has enjoyed the privilege since 1881, and Mrs. Grant since 1886.

"And in the connection of the free transportation of mail I will give you a line or two which is of both local and general interest. The delegates to Congress from the territories, the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House of Representatives also have the privilege, and there it ends except for official correspondence of the government.

"The right of a senator and a representative to use his 'frank' holds good until the first Monday in December following the expiration of his term of office, the single exception being in the case of seeds and agricultural reports, which may be sent by or to any member of Congress or delegate free for a period

months after the expiration of his term. Members of the next Congress may continue to use their franking privilege until Monday, the 2d of next December, the day when the Fifty-seventh Congress will convene. The envelopes must have the word 'free' and the initials of the official, as 'M. C.' for representative and 'U. S. S.' for senator written or printed thereon.

"Being an old representative, I have been often asked by new members how they could get a lot of reports or government documents into their districts without going to the trouble of addressing them in Washington and saving the annoyance of handling the volumes, as well as deciding to whom they are to be sent. If men who are elected to Congress have this to learn it is not supposed that the outside public would know. They distribute this mail in this manner:

"The law allows a package of franked articles to be sent to one addressee, who on receiving and opening the package may place addresses upon the franked articles and remail them for delivery to their respective addresses.

"And we work it this way: We will send one or a dozen big mail bags filled with agricultural or other reports to a friend in our district, with carte blanche to distribute them where he thinks they will do the most good. People living in the rural districts consider it a compliment and special mark of favor to be thus remembered, and as the agricultural reports are valuable to them we disseminate the information the government has gone to great expense to compile, and come in for a good word ourselves at the same time. By this method the representative and his clerk are relieved of a tremendous lot of hard work and loss of time."


## WHEN NATURE

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.


### The Rod and the Child.

Once upon a time there lived in Chicago, Ill., a little boy who would not go to school.

Instead of beating him, his parents appealed to his civic pride.

"Unless you go to school," said they, "you won't be counted in the school census, and the school census is often used as a basis for estimating the population of our beautiful city."

At this the little boy went to school so assiduously that his mind became affected.

"Alas!" cried his parents, for now when it was too late they perceived the unwisdom of sparing the rod.—Detroit Journal.

### Platinum in Ancient Egypt.

At the March meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences M. Berthelot discussed Egyptian metals, and the presence of platinum among the characters of a hieroglyphic inscription. A metallic box, covered with inscriptions, and dating from about 700 B. C., had a portion of one of its characters made of an alloy of platinum. The specimen was too small for a complete analysis, but from its behavior toward aqua regia it appeared to be a native platinum, possibly obtained from the alluvial deposits of Nubia or the upper regions of the Nile valley.—Nature.

### Sympathetic Chap.

He—I can't understand Phyllis rejecting me last night.

She—Never mind. You'll soon get over it.

He—Oh, I've got over it right enough; but I can't help feeling so doosid sorry for her. I shan't ask her again!"—Punch.

### Magnetic Pabulum.

Tramp—I ast one o' these yer Christun Science wimmen fer a cup o' hot coffee.

Tother Tramp—What'd she say?

Tramp—She said her fire wuz out; but 'f I'd set down off in th' yard under a tree she'd gimme treatment.

# The Farmstead.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

### Treatment of Scours in Calves.

Scours is the worst trouble to which calves are subject. It is commonly caused by indigestion, but some forms of it are contagious and occasionally there are epidemics in certain sections which prove fatal to a large number of the newly-born calves, no matter what treatment is used. Prevention is better than cure, and consists largely in treatment of the dam to insure a calf of strong constitution. Cows which are forced greatly for milk production are quite likely to produce weak calves which easily succumb to disease. If the cows are fed moderately on sound hay, grain, roots, silage and other roughage, have a fair amount of outdoor exercise and proper drinking water, the calves will be strong and healthy.

The young calf should be allowed the dam's milk for a few days. It should be placed in a warm, dry, light stall, with clean bedding. Should any cases of scours develop, separate the calves and disinfect the pens with carbolic acid and water, corrosive sublimate, one part to 1,000, or some other good disinfectant, and remove and burn all litter. Where skimmilk is fed, and the disease is started, it will be found that more or less of the skimmilk becomes curdled and is not acted upon by the gastric juices of the stomach. In this case, the remedy is to feed little and often, adding to the skimmilk a cupful of flaxseed tea, made by boiling a teacupful flaxseed in three gallons water.

In Dr. D. McIntosh's excellent work on Diseases of Horses and Cattle he says when a calf is attacked with scours, give it a dose of castor oil of from 2 to 4 ozs. according to size and age. Make the oil into an emulsion with two drachms bicarbonate of potassium and sufficient water. Follow by giving ½ pint lime water three times a day in a small quantity of milk, until the acid condition of the bowels has passed away. Give tablespoonful doses of the syrup of phosphate of iron in the milk and flaxseed tea. Cod liver oil is useful, if the animal is valuable. In case this mild treatment is not sufficient to stop the disease, give a tablespoonful of tincture of opium and tincture of catechu at a dose in starch gruel, and repeat every four hours until the trouble is stopped or give at a dose 20 grain powdered opium and 10 grains acetate of lead, mixed in starch gruel every four hours.

Editor Farmstead:—For scours in calves, give one teaspoonful of peppermint essence in the morning with four tablespoonfuls of water, and at night beat up two eggs in its milk until cured. I have used this remedy and never knew it to fail.—L. P. M., Watts Flats, N. Y.

### Apple Borers.

Editor Farmstead:—What will I use to prevent the ravages of the borer in my apple orchard?—W. V., Scioto Co., O.

The diseases of apple trees are apple mussel scale, apple or codlin grub, canker, mildew, American blight, scale and insect pests, such as caterpillars, maggots and weevils. To destroy the American blight, clear away all useless portions of the bark and rubbish round about the trees during the winter, and many will be destroyed. Place bandages of tarred cloth around the stems in spring. Timely thinning of the trees, allowing the free admission of light and air, is a very effectual preventative. Paraffin or petroleum applied to trees in autumn (not wetting the buds) is a good remedy against the mussel scale. Soap suds is also recommended. The trees should be painted all over except the buds, with the oil in winter.

### Mites on Poultry.

Editor Farmstead:—In the Weekly Blade, of May 2, H. H. G., Corry, Pa., gives excellent advice to O. F. L., of Prance, Neb., in regard to mites on poultry. The roosts of my hen house are held in place by wires from the roosts to the rafters, and also wires from roosts to side of building, to keep them steady. I arranged them this way to keep minks from getting at the chickens, as the roosts do not touch the end of the building by a foot. A little tar put on the wires occasionally and coal oil on the roosts will keep lice from the chickens. The chickens should be compelled to fly to the roosts.—G. C. G., Eaglesfield, Ind.

### To Kill Horse Radish.

Editor Farmstead:—If L. K., Oakharbor, Ohio, will plow his horse radish just deep enough to take off the crown; in two or three weeks plow again, a little deeper, and sew the ground to millet, and as soon as the millet is cut, plow again a little deeper, he will not have much horse radish next season, providing he harrows the ground thoroughly after each plowing and picks up all the loose roots.—E. G. R., Correctionville, Iowa.

### Ruptured Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a fine calf that is ruptured at the navel. I want to know a cure for it.—T. L. P., Cleveland, W. Va.

There is no cure for rupture save in a surgical operation. Consult a good veterinarian.

## INQUIRIES.

### Horse With Cough.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare for driving; weight about 1,000; age about 12; in good condition, eats well, is shedding nicely, and is glossy and drives well. She coughs in the morning, has several hard coughing spells while she is eating her grain breakfast—one quart of bran and one quart of corn chop. What can I do to stop her cough?—G. B. R., Cozad, Neb.

### Tanning Deer Hide.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader tell me how to tan a deer hide with oil tan, so-called, for buckskin or any other good method.—D. W. S., Mich.

### Loss of Hair.

Editor Farmstead:—I have an 8-year-old mare whose hair in her mane and tail has all come out. Will some one tell me what caused it and what to do to make it come in again?—W. O. W., Orange, Mo.

### Inflamed Udder.

Editor Farmstead.—I have a cow that has been dry for over two months. Before she went dry, about five or six weeks, she began to give lumpy milk, from one teat—just a little at first, and steadily increased until it became thick and slimy and a little bloody. Before I dried her up, about two or three weeks, this teat become perfectly dry. She is now making bag and I find this quarter of the udder very hot and filled with the worst kind of corruption. I milked it out dry, and the last was quite bloody. Please tell me the cause and what to do for it, and if you think the milk from the rest of the bag will be wholesome and fit to use.—W. H. B., Lomax, Neb.

### Johnson Grass—Sick Hog.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader please tell me through The Blade something about the nature of Johnson grass? Would it do any good in West Virginia, when is the best time to sow it, and is it good for meadow?

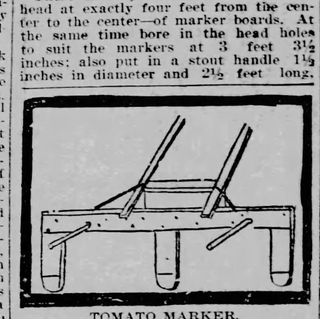
I have a hog I tried to fatten last fall, and the more I fed it the poorer it got. So I slacked the feed and it seemed to lose the use of the hind legs. What is the matter? and give cure.—R. M. G., West Va.

## A GOOD MARKER.

### Runs Steadily and Takes Out Hoof Marks.

For the marking of tomato ground a Farm Journal correspondent uses a marker made as follows: The head piece is of pine wood 3 inches thick, 8 feet 7 inches long and 6 inches wide. The three markers are of oak, 1½ inches thick, 7 inches wide and 2½ feet long. They are beveled on the lower end corners to show three inches on the ground in width, plated with one-eighth inch iron four inches wide and cornered to suit the wood.

These three pieces are bolted to the head at exactly four feet from the center to the center of marker boards. At the same time bore in the head holes to suit the markers at 3 feet 3½ inches; also put in a stout handle 1½ inches in diameter and 2½ feet long.



TOMATO MARKER.

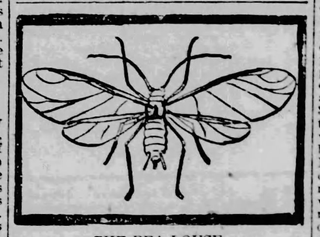
15 inches from each of the head, to control the side drift. Let the shafts in at the head so as to give the marker boards an incline back of 15 inches out of the square of the shafts.

The advantages of this marker are that it does not cut the soil to invite washing. The middle marker takes out all horse foot marks. The outside marker runs in the last row made. The back incline of the markers makes it run steady. Now we have the field laid off and not a horse foot mark except at the turning.

## THE PEA APHIS.

### A New Pest That Is Destructive in the East.

The new pest, the destructive pea aphis, has in the last two years inflicted enormous losses in various regions where peas are grown for canneries, as Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. Michigan and Wisconsin also have suffered from it. Some of the scientists claim that it is naturally



THE PEA LOUSE.

more an enemy of clover than of peas. An encouraging feature noted in Canada is that wherever the aphis occurred it was attacked by parisitic enemies, the most vigorous of these being the small orange larvae of a species of diplosis—minute maggots—which suck the juice out of the body of the aphis.

The "brush and cultivator" method of fighting the pea louse is accepted as the most generally effective. For this it is necessary that the peas be planted in rows, and when the insects are noticed the vines are brushed backward and forward with a good pine switch in front of a cultivator drawn by a single horse. In this manner the plant lice are covered up as soon as they fall to the ground, and a large proportion of them are destroyed.

Peas sown late or on poor ground sustain most damage. The pea aphis is sketched, many times enlarged.

## SKIM MILK.

### Feeding It to Calves—Results of Experiments.

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 68, which treats of the subject of raising calves. In the experiment, comparisons are made between raising calves on separator milk and allowing them to run with their dams.

To start this experiment, western grade Hereford and Shorthorn cows were selected, the aim being to secure individuals uniform in respect to date of calving, type and milking tendency.

The cows were divided into two lots, Lot 1 being taken from their calves, while Lot 2 were allowed to run with them.

The animals in both lots were weighed once a week, and all rations carefully measured and recorded.

The calves fed by hand made good gains during the first five months, but not equal to the lot running with the cows.

When the two lots were put on feed after the test, there was not much difference in the condition or form, but the sucking calves were smoother and better fleshed.

After weaning, the hand-fed calves had the advantage, being accustomed to rations of dry forage and grain. At the end of the year there was practically no difference either in appearance or weight between the two lots.

To find the difference in the cost of raising the two lots, all food was charged to both cows and calves at market price.

In this test it was found that a skimmilk calf could be raised to six months old at a cost of about $9 for all food consumed.

Labor was not taken into consideration, owing to the great difficulty in finding a fair basis.

The cows used in the experiment were more inclined toward beef than milk production, but still they averaged 3,992 pounds of milk and 158 pounds of butter fat during the milking period. This amount of butter fat would make 184 pounds of butter, which would be the amount charged to each sucking calf.

As to the quality of the two lots, at the age of fourteen months it was quite impossible to detect any difference between the sucking and skim-milk calves.

Residents of Nebraska wishing the bulletin may obtain it free of cost by writing to the Agricultural Station, Lincoln, Neb.

## CREAM SEPARATORS.

### Have Your Separating Done at Home Instead of Factory.

On invitation of Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas state board of agriculture, an address was delivered at the board's recent annual meeting by Mr. Geo. Morgan, a long-time observant dairy and creamery man, on the subject of using cream separators on the farm. Mr. Morgan is entirely convinced of the desirability of the milk-producer having his separating done at home rather than at the factory or station, and some of his observations are as follows:

The value of the farm separator to the private dairyman has already passed the experimental stage. The evidence of our experimental stations and the testimony of all who have made a careful intelligent comparison between the gravity system and the modern cream separator is practically a unit in favor of the latter for the private dairyman. The question as to its advantages in localities where creameries are established is one upon which there is much difference of opinion. The most serious problem confronting creameries at this time is that of operating expenses. This applies alike both to creamery and patron, whether under co-operative or proprietary management, it makes but little difference. All are vitally interested in the expense account. If the eastern creamery enjoys a patronage of from 10,000 to 30,000 pounds of milk per day while many of our creameries are running along at from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds then we have lost much of the advantages we possess on account of our cheaper dairy foods in the increased cost of operating. Evidently, as long as present conditions exist, some system of centralization is inevitable.

The farm separator, we think, will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in condensed form from the patron to the creamery. In our state, dairying is incidental to beef and pork production. The conditions at times are peculiar and perplexing. The farmer has a way of putting the creamery on half rations of milk. When times and crops are good, it is no uncommon thing to find him at milking time quietly sitting on the fence with a complacent smile upon his countenance, as he watches the calf do the milking, but when reverses come, the cow and the creamery are counted amongst his best friends and assets. Where large investments are made in skimming stations and these spells strike the patron, it often proves very disastrous to the managements, as they feel compelled to keep running though the patronage has gone below any chance of profit. We feel safe in saying that fully one-third of the skimming stations in this state from October to May do not pay running expenses. It is in these localities where the farm separator will prove of the greatest benefit. If the patronage is light, then the expense is correspondingly light. We place the average cost of a skimming station at $1,000, and the average cost of operating at $900 per annum. This, of course, will include interest, taxes, insurance, breakage, wear and tear, labor and fuel. Many stations now running in Kansas do not average over 1,500 pounds of milk every other day during the fall and winter. Forty cows at 20 pounds of milk per cow, will produce 1,600 pounds of milk in two days. Here is an investment, then, of $1,000 with $50 per month expense to handle the milk of 40 cows.

At points where the patronage is liberal, any radical change would not be advisable. It will, to a great extent, work its own way. But at these weaker, non-paying stations much good can be accomplished by the use of the farm separator, especially in territory where the distance is too great to haul milk. True, to carry out this plan the farmer must make an investment for which he is amply compensated in the increased value of the skim milk and the convenience of having it on the farm morning and evening to be fed while warm, sweet and fresh, and in the best possible condition to feed to the young animal. The milk patron often suffers a severe loss on account of his Sunday's milk during the heated term. He also loses again by feeding new milk to the calf for six or eight weeks on account of the danger incurred in feeding the creamery milk. Where milk is fed from the farm separator by careful management and the use of Kaffir cornmeal, the calf can be put upon the skimmed milk at 15 days' old. It has been our experience that the patrons with from 10 to 15 cows save enough in one year to pay for a $100 machine.

### Two Valuable Bulletins.

The experiment station of Massachusetts Agricultural college has just issued two valuable bulletins. The first is on Summer Forage Crops, which describes those the most economical and best suited to the needs of Massachusetts farmers. The second is called Orchard Experiments, and discusses fertilizers for fruits, thinning and spraying. Address Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

### Short Horn Cattle.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March, 1901, is a pamphlet volume of 216 pages. The first 106 pages are devoted to short horn cattle. The subject is exhaustively treated and lavishly illustrated. No farmer interested in cattle breeding should be without this valuable report. F. D. Coburn, secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas.

### Soy Beans.

Bulletin No. 100, March, 1901, of the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station, is a pamphlet of 116 pages, devoted entirely to soy beans in Kansas, giving the results of their cultivation all over the state last year. It will be sent free to any resident of Kansas. Address Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

### Locusts or Grasshoppers.

A 16-page pamphlet, describing the varieties of grasshoppers which destroy western crops, with the means of fighting these pests, is published, under the above title, by the Nebraska station. It will be sent free to any resident of Nebraska. Address Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.

### Poison in Potatoes.

Potatoes contain the alkaloid solanin, although this fact is not generally recognized. New potatoes contain comparatively little of this poison, unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poisonous. It is not, however, known generally that old potatoes contain much of this poisonous principle, and that many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer when old potatoes were used. In 1862 and 1863, there was almost wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German army. The symptoms were frontal headache, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, weakness, and slight stupor, and in some cases dilation of the pupils. Meyer investigated the matter and found in old potatoes kept in a damp place and beginning to sprout twenty-four times as much solanin as in new potatoes.—Sanitary Home.

### This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

### Her Record Faulty.

"Your record seems to be all right," said St. Peter to the applicant at the gate.

# Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**That Noted Book.**

"Can you tell me something about the origin of 'An Englishwoman's Love Letters?' Are the letters real or imaginary, and who is the reputed author?"—F. M. B., Froeling, Va.

Up to date the author of this work is unknown. There can be no question but the letters are imaginary. It is impossible to conceive that a woman capable of writing these letters could be so utterly without delicacy of feeling as to display her sentiments in cold type for the diversion of the world.

**English Subsidies.**

J. E., Braidentown, Fla.: The English subsidy system is so complex that it is difficult to describe. The multiple character of the British government as the ruler of an empire, the owner of many colonies and possible possessor of more, and the guardian and pioneer of a great commerce, has compelled it in the past to pay to owners of ships large sums and bounties for regular service between the several parts of the empire. The emergencies of war have often forced that government to pay immense sums as retainers for ships. The present general system of subsidies takes two forms: the first that of paying an excessive rate for mail carried; the second that of paying a bounty of about $3 to $5 per ton per annum as a retainer for the use, in case of war, of any ships so constructed as to conform to certain requirements of the admiralty. There are, however, many special subsidies paid in addition to this. It would be impossible for any one to give the exact amounts, as the figures are not published and are not accessible.

**Cyanide Process.**

"Please give mode of extracting gold from low-paying dirt by the cyanide of potassium process."—C. E. Bookings, S. D.

The cyanide proces is very simple. It consists of soaking the crushed ore for a time in a weak solution of cyanide of potassium, which dissolves the gold. This solution is then brought in contact with zinc shavings, which precipitate the gold. The simplicity and cheapness of this process has made possible the profitable working of very low grade ore, and of the vast quantities of refuse which had been rejected by other processes. This process was discovered by J. S. McArthur and R. W. and W. M. Forrest, at Glasgow, in 1887. It may be used for small amounts of ore, but to be profitable with low grade ores, immense plants are necessary to handle great quantities.

**The Unpardonable Sin.**

"What is blasphemy against the Holy Ghost spoken of in Mark iii. 29, 30, and Luke xii. 10?"—H. G., Hicks, N. Y.

The sin against the Holy Ghost, mentioned in the passages referred to, is not a single transgression, like swearing, or stealing, or murder, but a state of mind which turns the most sacred and spiritual evidences of religion against religion.

The reason such sin cannot be forgiven lies in the nature of the sin, which turns the evidences of truth against the truth, and so makes it impossible for such a mind should be affected by divine influence. He will not come into the light that he may be saved. He don't see, because he will not see. He has rejected the Holy Spirit, and the Holy Spirit now leaves him to himself and his own darkness. "If the light that is within thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!"

**Ohio's Saloon Tax.**

"What amount of license is required to be paid by liquor sellers in Ohio? Can they run quart shops by simply paying the government tax, or must they pay a county license?"—C. W. M., Teegarden, Ind.

Ohio grants no license law. It imposes an annual tax on the retail liquor traffic, under a statute known as the Beer law, which the courts have declared to be constitutional under the general police powers of the state, as a regulation of the traffic. Every retail dealer pays $250 per year to the state of Ohio. There is no county license nor tax.

**Alexandre Dumas.**

"Please give a brief biography of Alexandre Dumas fils, and especially the titles of some of his most famous works."—H. J. L., Yale, Ill.

Alexandre Dumas fils was the natural son of Alexandre Dumas, the famous novelist and dramatist. He was born in Paris, July 28, 1824. He wrote a number of novels, which indicated no great degree of talent. But the Dame aux Camellias, published in 1848, showed him under a new aspect, and made him noted. He dramatized it, and it has for years been familiar in America under the title of Camille. He was also successful with a number of later dramas.

**Theosophy.**

"Please explain the word theosophy as much as space will permit. What is the pronunciation?"—W., W., Whitmore Lake, Mich.

The word theosophy is a made-up word, from the Greek words theos, God, and sophia, wisdom, and thus means a knowledge of God. It is pronounced the-os-o-phy, the first syllable pronounced as in Theodore, and the accent on the second. Theosophy is applied to a religious cult invented by a Madam Blavatsky, a Russian. It is a composite, some of it being taken from the religion of Brahma, and some invented by Madam Blavatsky.

**Oliver Wendell Holmes.**

"Please tell me something of the life of Oliver Wendell Holmes."—M. R. H., Eden, Mich.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was born in Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809, being the third in a family of five children of Abiel Holmes, a clergyman. He graduated from Harvard in 1829. He studied law for the year following at Cambridge, and in that time produced some of his best known humorous pieces. He then turned to medicine, spending three years in its study in Paris. In 1839 he was chosen professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth. In 1840 he married Amelia Lee Jackson, and resigned his professorship to practice in Boston. When the Atlantic Monthly was established in Boston in 1857 he was one of the first contributors.

**Sons of Veterans.**

"Are honorable discharges of deceased soldiers of any value to the sons of veterans in taking up government land?"—F. L. C., Hudson, Ind.

None whatever. The only advantage a soldier has is that he is not required to reside the full five years on the land. There is reduced by his term of actual service in the army, not exceeding three years. But this privilege does not descend to his sons. Why should it?

**Paul's Writings.**

"When and by what authority were the Pauline writings canonized? What evidence is there that Paul's writings were inspired? Is it not a fact that nearly all the church creeds are founded on Paul's writings, i. e., the Catholic doctrine of celibacy for priests, the Presbyterian doctrine of election, the Baptist doctrine of final perseverance and the Methodist doctrine of backsliding"—J. F. B., Pullman, Wash.

The epistles of Paul were written between the years 52 and 68, A. D. There were 14 of these epistles, 13 of which are commonly accepted as the work of Paul himself, while the fourteenth, the epistle to the Hebrews, is attributed to an unknown author. However this may be, Paul's authorship of all the epistles is disputed by different schools of theology to this day. Christ was the originator of Christianity, but not of Christian theology. Christ had scarce ascended into heaven before men fell to disputing over the meaning of his works and words. Paul was the first great theologian to go on record, and as such his writings had great weight in the schools of theology and have undoubtedly done more than anything else to influence the formation of creeds.

**Gen. Payne.**

"Please give me a biography of General Payne, who was post commander at Gallatin, Tenn., during the civil war?"—D. N. R., Leeville, Ind.

We can find no record of this officer. Can any reader of The Blade help us?

**The Amish.**

"Please give a brief history of the Amish religion."—C. L. Hankinson, N. D.

The Mennonite religion arose in Switzerland in 1525, under the leadership of Conrad Grebel, at Zurich. About the year 1620, divisions originated, and a portion followed Jacob Amman, of the Bernese Alps, from whom the name Amish is derived. These people object to taking oaths, bearing arms, holding civil office, and to lawsuits. They have other minor peculiarities, such as wearing no buttons on their clothes, not trimming their beards, etc. These people were severely persecuted in Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1682 William Penn offered them religious liberty in America, which was gladly accepted by many. Until the census of 1890 it was supposed that there were several hundred thousand of the Mennonites in the United States, but the census gives account of less than 62,000.

**Gen. Funston.**

"Please give a history of the life of General Funston, who captured Aguinaldo."—L. W. S., Grand Valley, Pa.

General Frederick Funston was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, in 1866. His parents removed to Kansas, where his boyhood was spent. While in his teens he went to Mexico, where he learned Spanish. He entered the Kansas State university in his early twenties, and worked his way through—first in the employ of a railroad, then as a newspaper reporter; later, as government botanical explorer in Dakota, Montana and Death valley, California, and later in Alaska, where he made a trip of 1,500 miles alone on the Yukon river. His next move was to Central America to raise coffee. Six months of this was enough, and he came back to railroad business in the United States. But this was too tame, and the next year he was in Cuba fighting with the insurgents. In the Cuban army he rose from lieutenant to chief of artillery under Garcia, where he fired the first dynamite gun ever used in warfare. At the breaking out of the Spanish war he was appointed colonel of the 20th Kansas volunteers, and did service in the Philippines. His recent exploits, especially the capture of Aguinaldo, are too recent to need repeating.

**Getting Patents.**

"Will you kindly tell me how to go about it to obtain a patent? Do the articles I wish to have patented are all of the same material and for the same use, but are a little different in design. Will I have to have a patent on each, or will one cover them all?"—W. W., Brookfield, Wis.

In your case, we strongly advise you to employ a patent attorney. The Patent office does not publish directions by which one entirely unacquainted with such matters can do the work himself. Your attorney, after examining the inventions, will determine whether there should be one or more than one application—a matter we could not advise upon, without a full explanation of the whole idea on your part.

**Abbreviations.**

"Please tell me why lb. stands for pound, why bbl. stands for barrel, what penny means in regard to nails, and why cwt. stands for hundred weight."—J. T. W., Windom, Wash.

You make a slight mistake. Where but one barrel is referred to, bl. is the abbreviation; where more than one, it is bbl. Bl. is formed from the first and last letters of the word barrel. But when it is used in the plural, for barrels, the b is doubled. This was the old way of indicating the plural. It is also found in LL. D., Doctor of Laws. Doctor of law, if there were such a title, would be L. D. In cwt., the wt. is the abbreviation of the word weight, meaning pound, and the c is the abbreviation of the Latin word centum, meaning a hundred. As to the word "penny" in regard to nails, there is a difference of opinion. For instance, tenpenny nails either originally sold for ten pence per hundred, or else 1,000 of them weighed ten pounds. Another opinion is that the word is a corruption of ten pounds.

**Civil War Debt.**

Has all the debt of the civil war been paid, and if not how much is there yet to be paid?"—I. D. H., Oakley, Kan.

The civil war debt is not paid, by any manner of means. You will take last week's Blade—May 9—and turn to page 8, first column, you will find the regular monthly debt statement, headed "The Public Debt." The debt is there recapitulated—interest bearing bonds, bonds in which interest has ceased, and debt bearing no interest. This total of $1,379,239,464 is all a legacy from the civil war, except the $265,000,000 of bonds issued under the last Cleveland administration. The "debt bearing no interest" consists of the greenbacks, which are the government's promises to pay, but without interest.

**Our Generals.**

"Please name the generals of our army, from the highest to the lowest, in active service."—A. W. M., Bradford, Pa.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, is a lieutenant general.

The major generals of the regular army are John L. Chaffee, Emil S. Otis, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, Arthur Mac Arthur, Lloyd Wheaton, and Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army.

The regular brigadier generals of the line are James F. Wade, Henry C. Merriam, William Ludlow, John C. Bates, George Gruber, Samuel S. Sumner, Leonard Wood, Robert H. Hall, Robert P. Hughes, George M. Randall, William A. Kobbe, Frederick D. Grant, J. Franklin Bell, Jacob H. Smith, Frank L. Winston. The department brigadier generals are: Joseph C. Breckinridge, inspector general; Lieber G. Norman, judge advocate general; Marshall J. Ludington, quartermaster general; John M. Wyeth, commissary general; George M. Sternberg, surgeon general; Alfred E. Bates, paymaster general; John M. Wilson, chief of engineers; Adelbert R. Buffington, chief of ordnance; Adolphus W. Greely, chief signal officer; Fred C. Ainsworth, chief of record and pension office.

**Ku-Klux Klan.**

"What was the Ku-Klux Klan? Who composed it? When did it exist, and its purpose?"—E. G. B., Antwerp, O.

The Ku-Klux Klan was an organization that sprung up at the south during the period of reconstruction. Its objects were the suppression of the negro as a factor in politics; its means, terrorization, ending in many cases in murder. It was a secret organization, its origin unknown, but it is supposed to have sprung about 1867 from numerous local associations all having the same end in view. Such information as we have in regard to it is founded on a copy of its constitution (prescript as it was termed), and on a congressional investigation made in 1871.

Their banner was triangular, a black dragon on a yellow field with a red border; their mysteries were never to be written, but only orally communicated; the distinctive feature of their dress was the covering for the head descending to the breast, holes being cut for the eyes and mouth; the covering being decorated in any startling or fantastic manner. The order succeeded in its purpose; the midnight raids of men thus clad, who administered whippings or other punishment, had the effect intended and the Ku-Klux became a terror to all negroes, keeping them either from exercising their political rights or else causing them to act with their persecutors. The order, however, outran its original purpose, and where mere whippings did not accomplish the desired end as with northern whites that had come south and with the bolder negroes, murder was resorted to.

The disorders grew, and in March, 1871, a congressional investigating committee was appointed; in the same month President Grant in a message to congress asked for legislation to enable the restoration of order at the south, as neither life nor property were there secure, and as the transportation of the mails and the collection of the revenue were interfered with. The Ku-Klux act or force bill was promptly passed. This bill provided for the punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, of attempts to interfere with the privilege of any citizen to vote, giving the federal courts cognizance of suits arising thereunder and giving federal judges powers to exclude from juries persons whom they judged to be in sympathy with the accused. In cases where state authorities were unable or unwilling to give adequate protection the President was authorized to employ the military and naval power of the United States to secure the same, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

The second section of the bill, declaring the punishment for any conspiracy to prevent a person from enjoying his legal rights was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court in 1883. The habeas corpus provision was to remain in force only to the end of the next session of congress. An attempt to renew it failed in 1872. In October, 1871, President Grant issued two proclamations, the first ordering certain associations in South Carolina to surrender their arms and disguises within five days; the second, at the expiration of the five days suspending the writ of habeas corpus. Many arrests and convictions followed, and the association wash crushed within four months. The Ku-Klux Klan was known by various other names, as White league and Invisible Empire.

**The Salary Grab.**

"Give the date when the salary grab law went into effect. Did President Grant receive the extra pay? and, if so, in what year?"—C. D., Wickes, Mont.

On March 3, 1873, in the rush that always attends the closing hours of the national legislature, the forty-second congress signalized the last day of its existence by passing the act commonly called the "salary grab." It passed the house and the senate and received President Grant's signature on this same day. It provided for an increase in the President's salary from $25,000 to $50,000 a year, of the salaries of the vice president, justices of the supreme court, cabinet officers, the speaker of the house, senators, representatives, territorial delegates and various other federal officials. The act was to take effect immediately except as to members of congress, whose salary was raised from $5,000 to $7,500 a year. As to these it was made retroactive to the beginning of the term of the Forty-second congress. It was this provision of the bill which gave it the name of a "grab." Most of those that voted against it and some that voted for it, covered their past increase of salary into the treasury. It was not a party measure, and one of the first acts of congress was to repeal the law as to all officials except the President and justices of the supreme court. The repealing act became a law on Jan. 20, 1874.

**C. L. Vallandigham.**

"Who was Vallandigham, and when and for what political office did he run, a great many years ago?"—F. A. J., Racine, Ohio.

Clement Laird Vallandigham was born in New Lisbon, O., in 1820, died in Lebanon, O., in 1871. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar. In 1845-46 he was a member of the Ohio legislature, and from 1847 to 1849 edited the Dayton Empire. He was an extreme state rights Democrat. He represented the Dayton district in congress from 1858 until March 3, 1863. He was conspicuous for his bitter utterances regarding the war for the Union. After his term in congress expired, he returned to Ohio, and in public speeches he attacked the administration with great bitterness. For his treasonable speeches he was arrested by Gen. Burnside, taken to Cincinnati, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to confinement during the war. President Lincoln changed this to banishment across the lines. He was sent into the Confederate lines, but was received very coldly. He made his way on a blockade-runner to Bermuda and thence to Canada. While there the Ohio Democrats nominated him for governor, but he was defeated by John Brough by a tremendous majority. Vallandigham returned to Ohio, and resumed the practice of law, which he continued till his death.

**Salaried Postmasters.**

"How many salaried postoffices in the United States?"—J. Y., Clinton, Mo.

All first, second and third-class postoffices have the postmasters on regular salaries—in fact not the exact number of these, but it is about 4,000.

**Fishing Recipe.**

We are under obligations to M. T., of Wallace, Ind., for the following:

"See your request in Weekly Blade of May 9th, in answer to query of B. M., Scenery Hill, Pa., as to what will make fish stick. Oil of anise alone, or oil of anise and oil of rhodium, equal parts, will accomplish the desired object. I have used both."

**No Such Law.**

"Is it a fact that federal citizenship was granted to all the Indians in each citizen under the constitution, because he is born in this country, but Indians not taxed are not counted in making up the population for apportionment of representatives in congress. Where they are taxed, they can be allowed to vote by the state or territory in which they live, if a law is passed giving them the privilege. But congress passed no law of the sort with reference to the Indians in the Indian Territory.

**Miscellaneous.**

A. D., Moscow, Idaho: Sorry to say we do not know.

D. L., Star, N. C.: The sample you send is a quartz crystal. They have no value.

H. E., Deshler, O.: The only way to get the exemption of Ohio is to buy a book containing it.

F. A. C., Terry, S. D.: Ex-President Harrison was opposed to our holding any territory outside the continent. He had a strange incapacity to recognize that the time for national expansion had come.

**An Admirer of Civilization.**

"What do you think of our civilization, as far as you have gotten?"

"I haven't a word to say against it," answered the sagacious Chinaman. "On the contrary, I shall endeavor to adapt myself to it as completely as possible. I would rather be civilized than killed, any day."—Washington Star.

**Greek Meets Greek.**

"What do you think my husband does when my mother comes to see us?"

"I'll never guess."

"He writes for his mother to come, too."—Chicago Record.


# "It Seems as Though my Back Would Break."

Is it not true? Women suffer, feel the very life crushed out of them, grow old before their time. Each morning wake up determined to do so much before the day ends, and yet—

Before the morning is very old the dreadful BACKACHE attacks them, the brave spirit sinks back in affright; no matter how hard they struggle, the "clutch" is upon them and they fall upon the couch crying:

"Why should I suffer so? What can I do?"

The answer is ready, your cry has been heard, and a woman is able to restore you to health and happiness.

Backache is only a symptom of more fatal trouble—heed its warning in time.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will stop your torture and restore your courage. Your pains come from unnatural menstruation or some derangement of the womb. Let those who are suffering read Mrs. Morton's letter and be guided by her experience.

**AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN.**




"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been so delighted with **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I thought I would write and thank you. My system was entirely run down. I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright; was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking your Compound I have gained fifteen pounds, and am gaining every week. My appetite has improved, have no backache, and I look better than I ever looked before.

"I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine."—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 826 York Street, Cincinnati, O.

**When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.**

**$5000 REWARD** Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who can show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.


# Free Kidney Cure.

**A Trial Case of a Remarkable Remedy Mailed Free to Every Sufferer Sending Name and Address.**

Dear Sirs—I am a passenger engineer on the H. & T. C. R. R. and have been for twenty years. I have suffered with Kidney and Liver trouble for fifteen years. Before I commenced to take your remedy I had to lay off and was not able to turn in bed or get up in the morning, but since taking Alkavis have not suffered with my Kidneys or Rheumatism, nor have I lost a day. Before taking your medicine I made application to John Insurance orders, but was rejected on account of Kidney trouble, but six months after taking I was examined again and passed O. K. CHAS. B. BRADY.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining from the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times during the night. Hundreds of others, and many ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegley, Lancaster, Pa., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others as it deserves. It is a sure specific cure and can not fail. Address The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

# FISHES TRAVEL UP STAIRS

**Part of Their Journey From Narragansett Bay to Nemasket River.**

It is not an uncommon thing to see on pleasant days, when the fish are running at East Taunton, Mass., hundreds of men, women and children clustered around the fishway watching the fish struggling up against the strong current, and trying to get into the smoother waters above the dams, where they may shoot off at their leisure to the spawning place in the Nemasket river.

The fishway is so constructed that it is impossible for the fish to make a clear swim from top to bottom or vice versa. They must work up the river in the eddies, for the tide is also very strong there near the dam, and until they reach the lower part of the fishway. Then they struggle and struggle into the lower entrance of the fishway, thus making sure of at least a chance to rub up against the boards and rest before they begin their wearisome fight for the top and smooth water.

It is in the fishway that the interest of the average spectator is centered, since here the fish can be seen plainly in bunches almost thick enough for one to walk across on their backs, and where one may easily reach down and pull them out of the water. They are generally packed in so thick that they can not escape the quick-moving hand of man or boy.

From right to left and left to right, steadily, slowly, they keep on in the effort to get out of the fishway, and it is one of the prettiest sights imaginable to watch the little feelows, plucky and game to the last, as they almost imperceptibly work out of one passageway into another and crowd each other around the corner. No matter how many people are close to them, so close that they could be touched with the hand or cane, they appear to pay no attention to their interested audience, but keep right on about their business.

A watchman is on duty at the fishway all of the time to see that no one disturbs them, but when his attention is taken up by questions that are asked frequently, those who like fish right out of the water smuggle them out and are away before they can be apprehended. It is understood that there are thousands of these herring stolen in this way and other ways before they get to the clear water, but there doesn't seem to be any help for it.

Robert B. McCall, M. D., Cincinnati, O., writes: I have just left a lady patient suffering from auto-intoxication. A week ago the first dose of antikamnia tablets was given and the nervous excitement, mental worry and gastric intolerance rapidly yielded. The case was a protracted one and the result was clearly attributable to the influence of this preparation.—Ohio Medical Journal.

# WAS THE "SWEET SINGER" OF METHODISM

Charles Wesley wrote hymns as naturally as the lark sings. "He lisped in numbers for the numbers came." His hymns were the outcome of his successive experiences. Birth, marriage, death; his own or his friends' joys and sorrows; Scripture story, and the defeat of the pretender; earthquakes, battles, epidemics—all furnished him with topics. He was undoubtedly a born hymn writer, and it is with an instinctive sense of this that his brother speaks of the poet who is "born, not made." Both brothers were possessed of musical taste and a correct ear. Mr. Butler, in his recent volume on "Wesley and Whitefield in Scotland," gives an incident illustrating this point. John Wesley was conducting worship, and his service of harmony was ruffled by the discordant singing of an old woman. "My good sister, you are singing out of tune." "My heart is singing, sir," was the pungent reply. "Then sing on, my sister."

Every line of Charles Wesley's works shows the possession of a delicate ear for rhythm and cadence. His office was essentially to be the "sweet singer" of Methodism, as it was his brother's to be its lawgiver and commander in chief. Mr. Green, in his "Short History of the English People," takes the view that Wesley's hymns were more the result than the inspiration of Methodism. The movement was running into "hysteric enthusiasm," and the hymns calmed it. I do not know if Mr. Green was a Methodist, but I rather suspect that the hymns played a very large part in calming that very enthusiasm which he curtly describes as "hysteric." John Wesley expressly states that many of them had been in use for forty years before they were collected in one hymnal, the famous "Collection of Hymns for the Use of the People Called Methodists," which appeared in 1780. The truth is, that the Methodist movement and the hymns acted and reacted on each other.—London Good Words.

# MRS. M'KINLEY AT MEMPHIS

Conspicuous and unique among all affairs that have marked the social and political life of Memphis was the reception given at the Nineteenth Century club by the club women of Memphis in honor of Mrs. McKinley and the ladies of the presidential party.

The color tone of the decorations of the reception hall was red, white and blue, profusely intermingled with snow balls. A raised dais occupied the most conspicuous place in the room, and Mrs. McKinley's chair was placed in the center of it. This was upholstered in red, white and blue, and further decorated with snowballs, tied with red, white and blue ribbons. About this chair and under the canopy were grouped the girls who had been placed as guard of honor for the President's gentle wife.

Mrs. McKinley remained but a few minutes at the reception, as rest was necessary for her before the banquet that followed later. She left after five or ten minutes with Mrs. Hammond, passing down the aisle of club women on the arm of Dr. Rixey and Mr. R. L. McKellar.

Here an incident characteristic of her occurred. Between the doorways of the assembly hall and the vestibule little Lunsford Mason was standing with his mother, across the hall, when Mrs. McKinley's eyes caught sight of him. Without hesitation, and with a gentle touch on the arm of Dr. Rixey, she passed straight to where he stood, bent down and kissed him, with the words, "What a beautiful child!" Little Elizabeth Rees was standing near and as she raised her head Mrs. McKinley saw her, too, drew her toward her and kissed her, and then bowing and smiling passed to the carriage that awaited her.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

**Her Father's Fault.**

Jorker—I hear you have broken off your engagement with Miss Prettiface, Munnyseeker.

Munnyseeker—Yes; it was her father's fault.

Jorker—How was that?

Munnyseeker—Why, the idiot failed.—London Tit-Bits.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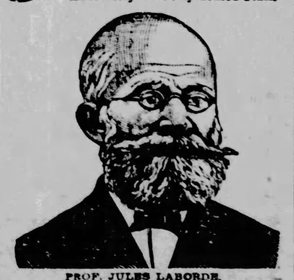

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# FRENCHMEN AND WAR OF 1870

**Ignorance of Rising Generation Bodes Ill for Policy of "La Revanche."**

Not long ago a writer on military subjects related with conceivable stupefaction an anecdote for the truth of which he was able to vouch. A Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that in the course of a visit of inspection, a general had questioned a French recruit as to what he knew about the war of 1870. In his utter inability even to grasp the meaning of the question, the soldier stared open-mouthed at his officer, and it was finally elicited from him that this was the first that he had ever heard of the Franco-German war. The narrator of the anecdote expressed the belief that this remarkable example of crass ignorance was a wholly exceptional case. He has speedily received proof that he was mistaken. A cavalry officer has written him a letter, from which I make the following interesting extract:

"You cite a case which you suppose is isolated, but which, nevertheless, astonishes and grieves you. What would you say if you knew the truth? I am in the habit of making every year a small, informal inquiry into the degree of instruction of the recruits drafted into the company I command. I always put to the men the three following questions among others: What do you know about the war of 1870? About Alsace-Lorraine? About Bismarck? I receive on the average fifty recruits, composed of peasants of Normandy and Brittany, and some few Parisians. Out of the fifty thirty can make no answer whatever to my questions. They know nothing at all. Ten have heard something to the effect that Lorraine is a province, that Bismarck was a German general or emperor (?), and that the war of 1870 was not favorable to France. But their notions are far too vague to make any impression on their minds. Finally, ten of the men, the Parisians in particular, have some idea of what our disasters were. For five years in succession I have obtained a like result. I inform you of it without comment."

As the writer points out, the German invader was seen in almost ever corner of Normandy, and penetrated far into Brittany; so that it is all the more astonishing that the rising generation in these provinces should know so little about the war. The ignorance of the peasants of the south of France may be expected to be more absolute still. With a state of things such as these facts reveal in existence, and even a Paul Deroulede admitting, as he did in his recent speech, a war for the recovery of the lost provinces to be out of the question, it is evident that the policy of "la revanche" has been outlived.

# SHAFTS OF WIT.

Waterman (shaking his fountain pen)—You have no idea how easily these pens rust.

His Neighbor (applying a blotter to his trousers)—Oh, I have an inkling!—Harvard Lampoon.

"You want the pockets to run up and down, I suppose?" said the tailor.

"No, sir," the irritable customer replied; "I prefer stationary pockets. You may make the slits perpendicular, however."—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Wunder—I don't see how Tessie Tellem manages to win so many guessing contests.

Miss Gabbeigh—Why, her papa is a weather man, and she gets him to predict the result of the contest, then guesses the other way.—Baltimore American.

"I didn't know Bragg was a publisher."

"A publisher? Who told you he was?"

"He did. He said he was 'a disseminator of light literature.'"

"Huh! He's a bill clerk in the employ of the gas company."—Philadelphia Press.

"Do you know, Willie, what a horrible example is?" said the fond mother.

"Yes," said the schoolboy with a frown; "I never saw any other kind."—Yonkers Statesman.

"What? He wants to go to the United States Senate? Why, he hasn't a hundred dollars to his name."

"That's it. He says he needs the money."—Harper's Weekly.

A Highlander was once advised to take shower baths. A friend explained to him how to fit up one by the use of a cistern and colander, and Sandy accordingly set to work and had the thing done at once. Subsequently he was met by the friend who had given him the advice, and being asked how he enjoyed the bath, "Man," said he, "it was fine! I liked it rale weel, and kept mysel' quite dry, too."

Being asked how he managed to take the shower and yet remain quite dry, he replied:

"Dod, ye dinna, surely, think I was sae daft as to stand below the water without an umbrella?"—Tit-Bits.

"I suppose you admire strictly legitimate actors more than any other kind."

"I do," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes, "for their courage."—Washington Star.

"I thought, Mrs. Sharp, I'd stop and ask how you were. I must go again immediately."

"You are very kind and thoughtful, Mrs. Borum."—Philadelphia Times.


# Cures Goitre

**Remarkable Discovery That Cures This Dangerous and Disfiguring Disease Without Pain, Operation or Inconvenience.**

**TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE**

Dr. John P. Haig a well known Cincinnati physician has had marvelous success with a remedy that cures Goitre or Thick Neck. And owing to the fact that most

MRS. ELLEN A. GLAYNOR, Covington, Ky., was cured after suffering for 25 years; if you wish you are at liberty to write her.

sufferers believe Goitre is incurable Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience.

Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 180 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment, postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 60,000 patients in that infected district were cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvelous.

Write at once, send name and address to-day, and Dr. Haig will be glad to send you a trial package of the remedy free. Do not delay.


# The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for May 26:

The Holy Spirit Given. Acts 2:1-11. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—In last lesson we learned (Luke 24:49) that Jesus, before His ascension, directed the apostles to tarry in Jerusalem until they were endued with power from on high. To-day we shall see how they observed His instructions and what resulted. They established a daily prayer meeting in the upper room at Jerusalem. On one occasion they suspended the prayers to fill the vacancy made by the apostacy of Judas. Peter was the spokesman (Ch. 1:15-26). Briefly rehearsing the circumstances of this betrayal and showing that the fallen apostle had gone to his own place, he quoted Scripture to prove that another should be elected to the bishopric. Whereupon the disciples selected two, Joseph and Matthias, as candidates, and, after prayer to determine the Divine will, cast lots, and the choice fell upon Matthias, who was thereafter numbered with the eleven. There has been a diversity of opinion concerning this transaction. Some think it was legitimate and proper. Others contend that Jesus had not authorized an election, that He intended Paul to be the successor of Judas, and that the apostolic office was perpetual, but limited to the first century.

PENTECOST—The Jewish passover was the festival of redemption, the anniversary of the nation's birthday. It was celebrated on the 14th day of Nizah (Ex. 12:2), which month was reckoned as the beginning of the calendar. At the end of seven weeks from the 16th of that month (Lev. 23:15), there was another festival called Pentecost, from the Greek word for the fiftieth day. The chief feature of the Pentecost consisted in offering two leavened loaves made from the new corn of the completed harvest, which, with two lambs, were waved before the Lord (Lev. 23:17-18), as an expression of gratitude. In the festivities the servants and strangers, the fatherless and widowed, shared (Deut. 16:11). When Pentecost came, seven days after the ascension, the apostles were assembled in their place of prayer. This attests their loyalty to Christ. While their countrymen were engaged in the usual expressions of joy, appropriate to the day, filling the city with sounds of mirth, the disciples were by themselves, waiting and expecting the promise. It was a beautiful exhibition of the faith of these disciples, showing that they were already lifted above the lower level on which ordinary mortals move.

PHENOMENA—While thus shut in separated from the rejoicing multitudes who thronged the streets and the temple courts, the apostles suddenly found themselves in the midst of phenomena the most surprising ever beheld by man. (Verses 2 and 3.) First, there came a sound that seemed like the rushing of a mighty wind. It filled all the house where they were, which trembled, doubtless, as on another occasion (Ch. iv:31), under the same influence. Then came cloven tongues of fire and rested upon them. All this was emblematic. The wind and the fire were representative of the spirit. So Elijah at Horeb was visited (1 Kings xix:11), and so Jesus expressed himself (John iii:8) as to the character of the new birth. It was up the Red Sea (Ex. xv:10), and that brought quails into the camp (Numb. xi:31). It was fire that assured Abram (Gen. xv:17) and startled Moses (Ex. iii:2) in the wilderness, and that descended on Mount Sinai (Ex. xix:18). There was fire on the Jewish altar (Lev. i:7), and in the priest's censer (Numb. xvi:7). The prophet was attested by fire (2 Kings i:10). The tongue typified speech moved by the holy spirit (2 Peter i:21).

SPEAKING.—These wonderful phenomena were succeeded by that which they were designed to announce. The company was filled with the Holy Spirit, and the precise fulfilment of that which Jesus had promised. It was not merely the influence of the spirit, such as comes to all men everywhere (Titus iii:5), to convict and save (John xvi:8), such influence exercised even in the antediluvian times (Gen. vi:3), but it was a complete possession. It assumed absolute and entire control of the apostles, invigorating their faculties for extraordinary action. It made new men out of them, so that they had thoughts, feelings and purposes of a high order. Under this power they all began to speak such things as the spirit prompted them to say, and in the presence of an audience. Each man was transformed into a voice (John i:23), or herald, declaring the truth as it is in Jesus, a messenger of glad tidings, a preacher of the living word. The like exaltation had never occurred in the history of the race.

LANGUAGES.—One most remarkable feature of this wonderful occurrence demands special notice. Although speaking men, the apostles knew only their mother tongue. Thereby their usefulness was limited to their own countrymen. But under the control of the Holy Spirit they were able to speak in other tongues. They did not utter here and there a foreign word, but they delivered sentences and discourses readily, properly and elegantly, in languages with which they had no acquaintance. It will be remembered that God confused the speech of the Babel Builders (Gen. xi:11), by permanently changing their language

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1901.

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ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

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### TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

### SALOONKEEPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Under a recent decision of the supreme court of Indiana the saloonkespers of that state are wondering what struck them and if there is much use for them to continue in business. It is evident that when a saloonist buys a license in the Hoosier state he at the same time invests in no small amount of trouble.

In an Indiana town some time ago a man, while intoxicated, killed another man. The murderer was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for life. There is a law on the statute books of the state which is intended to hold dealers in intoxicants responsible in a money way to innocent victims of the traffic. Under this law the wife of the murderer brought suit against the saloonkeeper who sold her husband drink, for $20,000, claiming that he committed the crime because he was intoxicated and because of the crime he was imprisoned and she was deprived of his support through intoxication.

The evidence showed that the murderer, when sober, was kind and goodtempered but that when intoxicated he was quarrelsome and that the saloonkeeper sold him drink when he knew the man was under the influence of liquor. The case was fought through the courts and the supreme court held the law valid and decided in favor of the wife.

The indiana saloonkeeper will, under the decision, travel a rocky road. There are hundreds of women and children who will have little difficulty in proving, under the law, that they are innocent victims of the liquor traffic and the life of Indiana saloonists promises to be anything but one long, sweet dream. The lines are tightening about the traffic in every way and this is simply another evidence to prove it.

### A UNIQUE MEMORIAL.

On July 14 next it will be just 48 years since Japan made her first treaty with a foreign power. It was made with the United States, and Commodore Perry was the representative of this government. Through his representations, the Japanese government abandoned its policy of absolute exclusion, and opened its doors to Western trade and civilization. The result of the progress thus initiated has been a complete revolution in the Sunrise Kingdom. Japan is now a modern nation in all things, and is the only Oriental country formally admitted on the plane of equality with all Western nations.

The anniversary of the treaty will be observed by the dedication of a monument in honor of Commodore Perry, erected on his landing-place at Kurihama. The place had almost dropped into oblivion when, last fall, Rear Admiral Beardslee, who was a cadet with Perry on the expedition, returned to Japan, and after some search was enabled to locate the landing-place. The American Association of Japan, led by its president, Baron Kontaro Kaneko, at once started a movement to erect a fitting monument to perpetuate the memory of the event. The ceremony will be made the occasion of a national celebration in Japan, for her people put the right value on the inestimable service Perry did them when he persuaded them, by peaceful means, to sign the treaty which opened to the nation a career of progress.

### EAT MORE SUGAR.

For more years than are covered by the memory of any now living, it has been agreed that sugar, in any form, should be used sparingly as an article of diet; that the healthy craving on the part of children was a depraved taste which must not be catered to, and much more of the same sort.

Now comes an eminent medical authority with the declaration that sugar is a potent creator of energy, and maintainer of bodily stamina; that the increased health, weight and longevity of mankind within the past half-century is largely due to the increased consumption of sugar, and that this improvement is confined to those who use it liberally, and that we should increase our ration of sugar as food.

We have no doubt the doctor's statement is true. This much is to be considered, however: A free use of sugar in diet needs open-air exercise as a correlative. And especially don't starve the little ones. Let them indulge their longing for sweets, for Nature knows better than you what their young bodies need to make them strong, healthy men and women.

### STANDARD OIL.

The Standard Oil company has declared a dividend of 12 per cent, payable June 15. On March 15, a 20 per cent dividend was paid. Stock which pays 32 per cent in six months is certainly gilt-edged. One can understand why Standard Oil stock is held at $840 for each $100 share, and that very little of it changes hands. It is the greatest money-making security in the world.

Up to 1895, Standard Oil paid 12 per cent annually, but since that its earning power has increased enormously. In 1898 it paid 30 per cent, 33 in 1899, and 48 in 1900. The profits have been so great, and such enormous dividends have been paid, that it would seem to be about time for the company to give oil producers and oil consumers a show.

### THE STOCK COLLAPSE.

To sell something not in your possession, trusting to good fortune to be able to buy it at a lower price before you must deliver, is a risky proposition. And that particular thing was the start of the smash in stocks on May 9.

A moneyed syndicate endeavored to get control of the Northern Pacific road, by buying a majority of the stock. The price went up, of course, under the active buying demand. Speculators figured that the price must fall, and therefore sold Northern Pacific, expecting to buy it at a lower rate to fulfill their engagements, and thus turn a neat profit.

But the men owning control of the Northern Pacific were by no means willing to let it slip through their fingers, and they bought its stock right and left. The result was that more stock was bought than is in existence, and a "corner" was developed, through this rivalry, without either party desiring to bring about that condition.

The effect is seen in the chaos which prevailed Thursday on the floor of the stock exchange. On April 1, Northern Pacific common stock sold at 94; on May 1, at 115; on May 7, at 149; and on Thursday it sold at 300, 500, 700 and then touched 1,000. Then the rival forces battling for control, announced that they would not enforce deliveries of the stock for that day, which eased the market. After that there was but one transaction in Northern Pacific—100 shares at 500.

The wild scramble to buy Northern Pacific at the high figure it commanded early in the day created an enormous demand for money, and interest rates ran up to 60 per cent. The banks then came to the rescue, and sixteen million dollars was offered by them, thus driving the rate down to 6 per cent.

But the battle royal over Northern Pacific was not the only feature of Thursday's stock market. The prices of all stocks were high—abnormally so, because of the intense speculative activity for months. The tremendous demand for money caused men holding stocks of any kind to sell, in order to obtain cash. With everybody wanting to sell, and but comparatively few buying, prices went down with a rush through the entire list, bringing enormous losses in the aggregate to thousands of men who had been taking flyers on the rising market.

These losses in the general list are due entirely to over speculation. Industry and trade are sound and prosperous in all lines, and there is no danger of a panic. The collapse of inflated stock values was bound to come, and it came in a way that will not have a reflex action on general business. The "lambs" who went into Wall street have had their lesson, and there will be a notable check to the wild speculation which has been rampant for many weeks past. Values will become normal, and the general situation will be bettered by the elimination of the reckless speculative spirit.

### WARRING RAILWAY SCHEMES.

The sensational break in the stock market on Thursday was, as every one knows, due to a struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific. The events leading up to the battle-royal are interesting, and Toledo has a particular interest in them, for the purchase of one of her roads was a step in the chain of events.

When the Gould or Harriman syndicate bought the Southern Pacific, it became evident to those who keep in close touch with railroad developments that the entry of the Gould interests in the field of transcontinental traffic would bring about a rearrangement of Western railway systems. Events are moving that way—and the Northern Pacific contest—short but sharp—marks one stage of the game.

The Gould-Harriman combination, having control of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, evidently aimed to join the Pacific coast with the lakes and with Pittsburg, thus giving them a system with direct routes and feeders over fully one-half of the United States, and the area with the greatest freight possibilities. The Goulds bought Wabash stock freely, thus gaining for the combination a line to Chicago, and to Toledo and Detroit. A short line connection from Toledo directly west to Montpelier, on the Detroit-Chicago line of the Wabash, is now building, it will be remembered.

The next step was obtaining the control of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the announcement that a link would be built at once, giving the combination entry to Pittsburg. Then the combination began to look about for a connection between Chicago and Omaha. This is an essential link in the projected system.

But here the scheme clashed with the plans of the Hill combination, and the latter destroyed the possibility of the Gould interest obtaining the desired Chicago-Omaha connection by purchasing the Burlington. This was an invasion and occupation of territory from which the Union Pacific could obtain traffic under very favorable conditions, even if the Burlington had remained in its former hands. Then the Gould interests endeavored to buy a series of roads that would give them a through route from Chicago to Omaha. This aroused the opposition of the Vanderbilts, who own the Chicago & Northwestern.

This opposition developed in an endeavor to secure control of the Union Pacific by the Vanderbilt interests. A large block of that stock came on the market unexpectedly, and was gobbled up at a high price. An additional large number of shares were obtained by regular trading. Last week it was the belief on Wall street that a majority of Union Pacific stock had been obtained, and that the road was out of the control of the Gould-Harriman combination.

But the latter was not willing to lie down. Instead, its operators in Wall street set to work to buy Northern Pacific, a part of the Hill system, controlled by J. Pierpont Morgan, if not by the Vanderbilts themselves, and the keystone of the Hill arch. Over one-third of the common stock had been bought by the Gould-Harriman interests when the present control took alarm. Their agents began buying, and more stock was bought than was issued. The crash of Thursday followed.

As matters now stand, transcontinental lines are in a bad mix. The war may continue, but if it does it will be to the injury of all concerned. Perhaps Mr. Morgan may cut short his European trip and hurry home to bring the opposing forces into harmony—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

### RECIPROCITY.

The Boston Herald thinks that the President has taken the opportunity afforded by his trip across the country to sound popular opinion on a new administrative policy. Or, rather that he desires, through his speeches en route, to obtain popular support for the new trade principles which he believes should be incorporated into an governmental policy—a support so pronounced that it will compel their acceptance by the Republican majority in Congress.

These principles are simply reciprocal trade with other countries. The Republican party stands for protection, and also for reciprocity. We can not expect to go on indefinitely selling hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods every year more than we buy. This would result in the decline of the purchasing power of other nations, and hence a reduction in our export trade. We must buy more freely abroad, and this must be brought about by reciprocity. The products of other countries which our people need must be admitted at lower rates of duty from those countries which will reduce their duties on those of our products which their people need. Thus both will be benefited.

We made a beginning of reciprocity under President Harrison, thanks to the statesmanship of James G. Blaine, but the Cleveland administration overthrew the work that had been done, in the attempt to increase our export trade by reducing the duties on imports. The result of this experiment is well remembered by all who went through the depressing years from 1893 to 1897.

The threats of a hostile commercial combination of European nations against us are known to every one. The President takes a long look ahead, and has determined the line of policy he believes the best. It is, in one word, reciprocity. The endeavor will be made to have Congress take up the subject next winter, and it is probable that his message of next December will devote considerable space to urging the adoption of the reciprocity treaties which have been negotiated by Comissioner Kasson.

### HARK! FROM THE TOMBS.

Mr. Bryan was a speaker at a banquet in Lincoln, on May 7, and made an address along the old, familiar pessimistic lines. Perhaps his most picturesquely untrue statement was that "the Republican party has settled no issues; every year carries it farther from right principles and into more dangerous paths."

Mr. Bryan should know that a political party, as a party, simply advocates this or that solution of an issue. The people settle it at the polls. They have settled Mr. Bryan's free silver issue, by big majorities. They adopted the Republican plan of settlement, and voted with that party. In that sense, the Republican party may be said to have settled that issue, as it did the issue of secession, of slavery, of greenbackery, and of free trade.

What Mr. Bryan thinks is an annual deviation from right principles and into dangerous paths is simply the irresistible progress of the race and the nation. Countries can not stand still. They must advance, or they will retrograde. Mr. Bryan thinks the ideal is to stand still. Progress is alarming to him; the unknown is peopled with grisly horrors and fearsome pitfalls. Meanwhile the nation treads the path of progress, willing to assume new responsibilities and face the difficulties, whatever they may be.

The subject of the speeches was political fusion, and Mr. Bryan, of course, justified and applauded it. But even in Nebraska the union of all the non-progressive and reactionary elements fails to stop progress. The farmers of his own state scout his ideas. They passed through several years of standing still in the first half of the last decade, and had enough of it. They prefer progress, expanding markets, increased demand for their products, and the higher prices which are correlative therewith. Bryan's address is simply a voice from among the tombs, pleading with them to "come and be dead." They prefer to be very much alive.

### CUBAN MORTGAGES.

The mortgage question in Cuba is the most important domestic matter with which the new Cuban government will have to wrestle. Owing to the derangement of industry due to the insurrection, General Weyler, then at the head of the Spanish government of the island, issued a decree on May 17, 1896, ordering an extension of time for payments of money due on mortgaged plantations. When the date of the etxension was reached, another extension was made until April 1, 1899.

General Brooke was then at the head of the American military government, and a further extension was granted until May 1, 1901. The Cuban newspapers have taken up the question, and the demand is made that normal conditions shall be resumed and settlement of these overdue mortgages be made. The claim is urged that the extension produces no benefit to the debtors, while greatly injuring the creditors and the whole island. The Diario de la Marina discusses this point as follows:

The credit of the privileged debtors, instead of growing better, has decreased; and the mortgage holdings have also gone down in value. It is noticed that in all, or the greater part, of the cases it is precisely those planters most favored with the authority for not paying their debts that do nothing to put their farms in cultivation; that is to say, their prorogation has been an obstacle rather than a good, and the most immediate and tangible result of a new postponement would be to retard for the time it might last the restoration of our agricultural wealth. How can it be expected that capital will come to the aid of the proprietors of land when it sees them going to the government for permission to avoid paying their debts? By that act only, the doors of credit are closed.

There is much of truth in this contention. Business can not be carried on where the laws of business are suspended. Debtors will not improve property they do not really own. Creditors are crippled by being kept out of the use of the money they loaned. It would seem the time has come for a general settlement of this old inheritance of the war, that Cuba may place her business on a solid foundation.

Some Nicaraguan speculators are trying a Yankee trick on Uncle Sam. They are buying up all the land they can get in localities where buildings will have to be located for the Nacaraguan canal, expecting to make us pay a huge price. The concession—when we get it—will have to include such land along the canal as may be required for this purpose, in order to head off these speculators.

### HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

### OUR OLD BOOK-FRIENDS.

One of the greatest pleasures in reading is to take up, after a lapse of years, some author who, long, long ago, was a favorite, and find that now there is a greater charm in his work than there was even in the first acquaintance.

That is one of the compensations that comes with the advancing years.

The mind, through much study, has become matured, and is able to place a truer and juster value upon the thought, the workmanship, the result attained by the writer, and that ability brings either joy or unhappiness, according to the verdict maturity renders. If it is found that the standards of later years are so high that the pleasing worships of the long ago no longer conform to them there comes the sorrow of an ideal shattered, the poignant regret for a joy that is gone.

To much study has been added close observation. The mind, better disciplined now than then, is more keenly attuned to the niceties of the art. Comprehension is broader. Capacity is greater. So that whatever was really good becomes better, and the greater the master the more intense the satisfaction of his present reading. And when the older judgment, ripe with experience, confirms the finding of the younger fancy, there is a double sense of satisfaction, first that the author is actually all that was thought him and second that the primal estimate was just. Then comes a mental exhilaration unequalled. A new writer may cast his spell abroad; by the force of his genius and the perfect finish of his style he may compel the sincerest admiration for the matter and the manner of his work; but be they never so potent they cannot produce that indefinable feeling of serene content that pervades the mind reveling in the delights of the new found beauties developed in our well beloved old book-friends.

### FORCE OF CUSTOM.

When President McKinley was at El Paso, Texas, he told the people that he could not cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. There is a sort of tradition that the President may not leave the country, but there is no law to keep him from doing so. The custom has been followed, ever since the foundation of the government, that the President does not go outside our boundaries. The question was once raised by a newspaper, when President Cleveland went on a Southern fishing trip by sea, whether he had not gone beyond the three mile limit, and hence outside the country. But, suppose he did so? What possible difference did it make?

Some of these days, a President may desire to go to Porto Rico, or to Hawaii, or to the Philippines. Why may he not go, there being no provision of law against it? Probably the Vice President would have to create a new precedent by being sworn in as acting President, as a precaution in case an emergency should arise that would require official action by the Chief Executive. But that would be all.

### PRAISE FROM SIR HUBERT.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat is a Bryanite newspaper of the extreme type. The editor seems to have accepted in the past all the silly stories which the Democratic press has put into circulation concerning President McKinley. The recent visit of the Chief Executive seems to have opened the eyes of the Times-Democrat man, for, in the course of an editorial article, he remarks:

We may be allowed to interpolate here that the President during his short stay in New Orleans made a distinct gain with this community. It came to us, through our brief contact with him, that he is not only a man of gentle and amiable disposition and of kindly instincts, but of much firmness, too, and of greater mental ability and will-power than he has hitherto been credited with in this part of the world. He has obviously a large reserve of strength over and above what he is pleased to exhibit on any particular occasion, so that neither political manager nor anybody else can "run" him beyond the limit that he fixes for himself. He is completely self-contained; and, without any endowment of brilliancy, he has evidently in his composition a considerable amount of the stuff of which successful and popular Presidents are made.

Had not he been blinded by partisanism, the above writer might have understood that the intelligent people of Ohio and other great commonwealths would never have honored William McKinley as they have, had he not deserved all that have been conferred upon him.

### WAS A BOOMERANG.

The new Maryland election law proved a boomerang in the Baltimore municipal election—the first important one since it was adopted. It did not result in a victory for the Gorman Democratic machine. Despite the heavy reduction in the colored vote of the city, due to the exclusion of illiterates, the Republicans made great gains.

This was due to the fact that there is a large class of Democrats in the city who are opposed to Gorman and machine rule. They voted the Republican ticket by way of rebuking that gentleman, and that party, as a result, carried eighteen out of the twenty-four wards of the city. Besides this, the Democratic majority was largely reduced in the five wards carried by that party.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

### A Short-Lived Panic.

Elsewhere on this page the reasons for the panic on Wall street on Thursday last are explained and discussed. The next day confidence was fully restored. Stocks advanced heavily when it became known that all trades of the previous day had been met. The Northern Pacific shorts settled at 150. There was none of the stock on the market, and no information was obtainable as to how many shares bought by the conflicting interests can be delivered. The event has given a check to reckless speculation, and in this way has been a benefit.

### China's Indemnity.

The negotiations regarding the payment of indemnities seem to drag interminably at Pekin. From time to time varying statements appear as to the amount of the indemnity that will be exacted of the Chinese government, but advices from Commissioner Rockhill put the total at $337,000,000. So far the efforts of the United States to secure a reduction of the amount have proved futile. Upon one point strenuous insistence is being made by the United States, namely, that the total amount of the indemnity should be fixed before the question as to the method of raising the necessary funds is considered. The idea is that the increases to be made in the Chinese revenues should be determined by the amount of indemnity required, instead of the amount to be exacted being made dependent upon the productiveness of the added revenue.

### Raising the Money.

The Chinese court has informed Li Hung Chang that the indemnities to be paid to the Powers must be met from the customs revenue, and that the collection of money in any other way will not be permitted. The customs receipts are insufficient to meet the indemnity and Earl Li has so informed the court. Russia favors the guarantee of a loan by the Powers in the individual proportion of their indemnity claim. France is said to have agreed to support Russia's claim to Manchuria.

### Cotton Prices.

It is worth noting that, while the cotton trade of the world is rather slow and prices are drooping, the confidence of some of the experts in a close shaving of supplies at the end of the year remains undiminished. Such a view is, apparently, still held by Ellison, the Liverpool expert, who, on the basis of a yield of 9,563,000 bales of cotton, equal to 10,100,000 bales of last year's weights from the old American crop, an estimate of receipts of 900,000 bales from India and of 700,000 bales from Egypt, looks for a total stock at the end of this year of 1,117,000 bales, against the famine total of 932,000 bales held a year ago, but a decline of 1,372,000 bales from that held at the end of 1899. He, therefore, does not look to see a repetition of the low prices of two years ago, and, in fact, does not expect any such prices until a succession of bumper yields have been gathered, except in the event of a great war or financial crisis.

### Population of England and Wales.

A cable report announces that the population of England and Wales, as disclosed by the recent census enumeration, numbered 32,526,716 souls. These figures represent an increase of 12.15 per cent for the decade, a ratio slightly in excess of that for the preceding period, but somewhat below that for either of the preceding decades. The ratio of increase for the other parts of the United Kingdom will, on the basis of past experience, be below this, and probably a decrease may as usual be expected in Ireland. The figures for the United Kingdom as a whole have not yet been made public, though one approximate estimate indicates a total of 40,800,000. If the population of England and Wales should bear the same proportion to the total population as at the date of the last preceding census in 1891, the population of the United Kingdom would be almost 2,000,000 in excess of that figure. It should not, however, be forgotten that the ratio of the population of England as a whole is a constantly growing one. A recently published estimate gives the population of the administrative county of London at 4,536,034. In this part of the city there has been an increase of over 300,000 in the last decade. There is, however, an "outer ring" which brought the population of the metropolitan police district up to 5,633,332 in 1891. Making some allowance for an increase in this part of the population of the city in the course of the last ten years, it seems clear that the population of greater London in 1901 will be found to be easily in excess of 6,000,000.

### The Steel Combination.

Combination as carried out by the men who have engineered the formation of the United States Steel Corporation means also concentration of manufacture. It is reported that plans are already being worked out for the mobilization at Pittsburg of all the mills of the company that can be located there, with the result of economizing the cost of production. Not less than fifty thousand more workmen will settle at that city to participate in the operation of the plants which are to be built there either as entirely new ones or as substitutes for those now in operation at some other places. Even the new ones will be substitutes, for they will represent enlarged capacity and advanced processes of manufacture. This news makes it plain that Pittsburg is to be by all odds the greatest iron and steel centre in the world, and to become, not only one of the largest cities in the country, but also the nation's biggest hive of industry. It is easy to see what advantage the United States Steel Corporation will derive from the move. Just as in any plant a saving of distances between shops or on the floor of a particular shop means economies, so in a whole industry the annihilation of space and time secures increased earnings for capital.

### Australia's First Parliament.

An interesting event was the opening of the first federal parliament of the commonwealth of Australia, which took place at Melbourne on May 9, in the presence of an impressive gathering. The federation of the colonies is a consummation to which the progressive spirits in the British colonies in the South Pacific have looked forward for many years, and tentative steps toward which have been taken during the last decade and a half. The present federation may be regarded as having had its initiation in the meeting of the premiers of five of the colonies at Hobart in 1895. As the result of their action conventions were held at Sydney in September, 1897, and at Melbourne in February, 1898, the latter of which adopted a draft bill for submission to the colonies in March of that year. The popular vote upon the proposed constitution indicated that fedefation was on the eve of accomplishment, and so the event demonstrated. The first governor general of the federated colonies was sworn into office with the beginning of the present year of the new century, and the young federation entered upon a history which will be watched with interest everywhere, and which may not be without its lessons for the older political communities of the world.

## Toledo:

### Spanish Tradition Makes It Oldest City in World.

Toledo, the beautiful metropolis of the Maumee Valley, was named from the ancient city of Toledo in Spain. The epithet "ancient" is well used, for the original Toledo, according to the Spanish tradition, is not only the oldest town in Europe, but the oldest in the world. For, the tradition says, Adam was the first king of Spain, and Toledo was his capital.

Then, too, the sun started on his endless rounds at a point in the heavens vertical woth Toledo. After the flood, the city was rebuilt by Tubal, son of Japhet and grandson of Noah. He was the father of all smiths and workers in iron; hence, the superiority of the smiths of Toledo as artificers of swordblades—for a "Toledo blade" was synonymous with supreme excellence in swords.

According to Jewish tradition, at the taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, such Jews as escaped fled to "the utmost corner of the earth," to Tarshish (Spain) and settled at Toledo, which received its name from the Hebrew Toledoth, "the city of generations." Counting "the generations" from Adam, it is no wonder the Jews loved Spain, or that the expulsion of the Jews, in 1492 (the year of America's discovery) was the ruin of Toledo; for 170,000 Jews left that city rather than submit to Christian baptism.

But the Greeks had also a tradition about Toledo. They say it was the throne of Hercules, he being king of Spain. Authentic history goes back more than 2,000 years, when the Romans took Toledo, in 194 B. C., from the Carthagenians. They strengthened its fortifications, and built an aqueduct to supply the city with water.

The Goths took Toledo from the Romans, and it was their capital from A. D. 476 to 714. They continued to improve the city, until it became, to them, "the crown of Spain, the light of the world."

Toledo under the Moors attained a still higher degree of prosperity, having a population of 200,000, with schools and art that rivaled Cordova. It was taken by the Christians in 1805, and has ever since been the metropolis, or ecclesiastical center of Spain. The archbishop of Toledo is the primate of all Spain, and is sometimes styled "the second king."

It is a fortress city, situated upon an almost inaccessible height. It is on a rocky peninsula, formed by a deep gorge of the rapid river Tagus, which encircles it on three sides, while the fourth is so well defended by double walls and towers that it has withstood many a memorable siege, one lasting four years. The city is entered across the venerable bridge Alcantara, which, though repaired from age to age, is the same bridge, resting upon the same cliffs and upon the same Roman arches, as the bridge over which a long line of rulers—Roman emperors, Gothic kings, Arab Moors, and Christian kings, knights, archbishops and Pope's legates—have passed to reach the northern capital of Spain. "The Gateway of the Sun," the portal of Toledo, is a massive Moorish structure of great beauty, a splendid symbol of its ancient glory. It is built of granite, of a rich orange red in color.

## Wit and Humor of Evarts

One of the most spontaneous of his recorded bon mots occurred when he and Lord Coleridge were one day standing on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon:

"Is it true," said Coleridge, "that Washington threw a silver dollar across the Potomac?"

"It is quite possible," replied Mr. Evarts, thoughtfully, "for a dollar in those days, my Lord, went farther than it does now. But, indeed, Washington did better than that—he threw a sovereign across the Atlantic!"

One day, in presiding at table at his Windsor home with a swarm of grandchildren about him, Mr. Evarts is said to have asked: "What is the difference between this goose before dinner and me after?" After futile guessing, he answered, in quiet glee: "Now the goose is stuffed with sage, and soon the sage"—pointing to himself—"will be stuffed with goose."

Once at a dinner many years ago in New York, the guests of honor were a leading Englishman and a leading Frenchman. Mr. Evarts presided, with one of them on his right and the other on his left, and began his post prandial talk by observing that it was a nice question whether the Englishman or the Frenchman was to be named the pick of humanity. "As for me," he added, glancing from right to left as he spoke, "I prefer something—between the two."

Among the guests at a Washington dinner at which he was present was an eminent scientist.

Late in the evening Evarts suddenly attracted the general attention by saying to the scientist: "Professor, I should like to ask you a question: Why is it that the liquid at the bottom of a bottle is more intoxicating than the liquor at the top?" The scientist, all unconscious of the fun lurking in the question, replied: "Well, I never had my attention called to that fact. Are you sure that it is a fact?" "Yes," rejoined Evarts, with a perfectly grave face, while the rest of the company broke into a roar of laughter; "I know men who have frequently found by actual experience that it is so."

Blaine at one time in his career was, as regards consular officers, in favor of a limited tenure of office, or, at any rate, he believed it to be for the good of the service to change consuls from office to office occasionally, in order to gain a wider and more varied experience.

He sat in his room at the State department one day discussing different matters of public interest with Mr. Evarts, then his immediate predecessor in office.

"Now, here," said he, "is a case in point. This man has been consul at Un Hung for twenty years. He went there at the time of the war, and has remained there ever since. It is time he came home and got acquainted with his own country before he grows a queue. If he stays much longer he will have a Chinese bias in his sight. I shall remove him at once."

"I wouldn't remove him, Mr. Secretary," replied Mr Evarts, quietly.

"Why not?"

"I am afraid it will be an unpleasant thing to do. To be vulgar, I fear it will make a stink."

"Mr mind is made up," replied Mr. Blaine. "As soon as I can find a good, live man to take his place I shall remove him."

"But I think you will have grave difficulty in finding a good live man who would be willing to take his place."

"I anticipate no such difficulty. But will you explain to me, Mr. Evarts, why there will be any difficulty, and—I confess I fail to understand—why it will, to use your expression, make a stink?"

"Because the man has been dead and buried these six months, Mr. Secretary."

It is said that Mr. Evarts was once going up in the elevator at the State department with many applicants for ministerships and consulships. "Well," said he to a friend, "this is the largest collection for foreign missions that has been taken up for a long time."—The Argonaut.

### Rogues Reflected on the Stage.

It is queer that so many persons are swindled by bunco-steerers and confidence men. Everybody knows who ever goes to the theatre that the bunco-steerer invariably slinks around with his elbows thrust out, his shoulders elevated and his chin aspiring, while the confidence man is distinguishable by his predilection for cigarettes and plug hats, and his penchant for evening dress in the early forenoon.—Boston Transcript.

## PRESIDENT HAS PRIVATE FUND

### The Public Never Knows How It is Expended—Used in Emergencies.

What is called the President's private fund, known in law as the emergency fund, stands nominally to the credit of the Secretary of State. But Mr. McKinley is really the Secretary of State and he draws on this appropriation just when and how he pleases. The manner of its expenditure is always secret, and nobody knows what is done with the money. Even Congress has no right to inquire, and has never done so, the idea being that there are certain matters, especially such as relate to diplomatic negotiations, which may not properly be placed before the public—that is to say, without injury to the public weal. This fund varies in amount, but of late years it has been between $80,000 and $100,000 per annum.

The memoranda relating to the expenditure of the private fund are kept in a safe at the Department of State. Nobody, save a few privileged officials, has ever seen them, but, if they could be published they would throw a picturesque light upon the inside workings of the government, particularly in regard to its relations with foreign powers. If anything turns up which makes it expedient to obtain certain information abroad in a quiet way a draft is made upon the fund by a voucher which the President himself signs and which goes to the Secretary of State, this voucher being equivalent to a check on the Treasury. The negotiation of the preliminaries of a treaty, such as that for the purchase of the Danish possessions in the West Indies, may make another call upon this personal credit of the executive, which is likewise drawn upon to pay for entertainment when a royal or official visitor from foreign parts comes to Washington.—Saturday Evening Post.

## How Hotel Waiters Add to Their Incomes.

The "tips" paid to waiters in Toledo hotels and restaurants aggregate a large sum every day of the year. It is difficult to estimate accurately the amount that is received by waiters in this city.

But it is a goodly sum nevertheless. The Boody, St. Charles and Tavern waiters, perhaps, fare better in this line, while Hotel Madison, DeVeaux and Jefferson waiters, with Conley's and Patterson's restaurants, come next under the wire.

The colored waiters in the large hotels are not paid princely salaries. The average wage for the ordinary waiter is $25 per month. The chiefs receive twice that sum.

The colored waiters make more on 'tips' than they do on straight pay from their employers. In the larger hotels, the men who dance attendance upon guests receive from one dollar upwards. Some days, they get as much as $5 and again they are glad to pull out the dollar.

The girls in dining rooms do not succeed in relieving their guests of as large sums as do the colored gentlemen. For some unexplainable reason, patrons of hotels where there are female waiters, do not feel called upon to fee so liberally. However, in addition to their weekly pay, the girl waiters secure a neat sum.

Basing "tips" on the figures given above, it is safe to say that the waiters of Toledo receive in the aggregate no less than $100 per day.

## FROM THE JOKESMITHS

"A meeting," says a Kansas paper, "will be held on Saturday night to hear complaints or suggestions from those most interested in our cemetery. And yet it is a foregone conclusion that those most interested in the cemetery will neither make a complaint nor suggest a suggestion. For where else are those more contented with their lot?—Kansas City Journal.

"For a preacher, he has a remarkable brevity, hasn't he?"

"Wonderful! Never such a man who could concentrate so much dullness in such a small space."—Life.

"I went into town yesterday," said the Longuel man who thinks he has all the fashionable diseases except housemaid's knee, "and I told my doctor that I insisted upon knowing the worst."

"Yes?" said his friend, with a world of sympathy in his voice, "and what did he tell you?"

"He said his bill came to $79."—Montreal Star.

There are a whole lot of pedestals that would be vacant if people could see the back steps to them.—Brooklyn Life.

"Who was it said that charity begins at home?"

"I suppose it was some one who didn't want to contribute."—Tit-Bits.

"I think the average magistrate a necessity."

"Many differ with you."

"I think it because necessity knows no law."—Philadelphia Times.

Crawford—He is trying to get up a health food that is palatable.

Crabshaw—That's ridiculous. The medical profession would never agree that anything palatable was wholesome.—Judge.

"So you're going to the masquerade tonight. What costume shall you wear?"

Cadbo—Oh, I think I'll go just as a gentleman.

"Yes, but in what disguise?"—Brooklyn Life.

Maggie—Dat lobster, Jimmie O'Rooney, don't realize wot a woman's love means!

Katie—Nope! His mudder's whaled him so much she's queered de hull sex!—Judge.

"Miss Simperton is highly artistic, isn't she?"

"Well, she's the kind of an artistic person that would embroider a Madonna and child on a sofa pillow."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"What kind of a cover is this on your umbrella?" said the inquisitive friend.

"Well," answered the unblushing person, judging by the way it came into my possession and the way it will probably depart, I should call it a changeable silk."—Washington Star.

"Harold," murmured the beautiful maiden, shyly, "am I the only girl to whom you ever told your love?"

"I will tell you the truth, dearest," answered the manly youth, leaning fondly over her, "you are not."

"Well, I think you might have lied a little, Harold—for my sake," she said, turning tearfully away.—Tit-Bits.

## Current Events.

Indiana law prohibiting practice by Christian Scientists and magnetic healers is upheld by circuit judge at Bedford. Case will be appealed.

Cunard and White Star steamship lines form defensive pool to combat the prospective combination by Morgan interests of the Leyland, American and Atlantic transport concerns.

Knights of Columbus have begun a movement to expel from the organization all persons employed in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor.

Expulsion of Italians from Iola, Kan., in a labor fight to be investigated by the Italian government.

Waltham company refused to go into proposed watch trust; scheme given up.

Locomotive trust to be formed of leading concerns in the country.

Maryland's corrected census figures reduces population of the state.

Decision of Controller of the Treasury will make it easier hereafter to keep out objectionable immigrants.

Three thousand farm districts now served by rural mail carriers at a cost of $5,500,000 a year. Many routes projected.

Wife of Minister to Persia filed suit for a divorce in Rhode Island court.

Joseph Pefley, of Warsaw, Ind., offered $50,000 for his abandoned farm in Texas oil district.

Steamer Bon Voyage, which left Duluth, burned Friday night in Lake Superior off Red Ridge, Mich., and five women perished. Men, passengers and crew of 20 were saved.

Seventeen persons injured in riot in Detroit caused by refusal of police to permit single tax speech by street orator.

L. D. Horne, of St. Paul, a naturalized Russian, paid $50 fine for evading army service in native country.

Fort Sheridan troops, Chicago, celebrated pay day by leaving a large part of their money with saloonkeepers at Highwood. Many went to Waukegan because of less restraint there.

President Shurman of Cornell, in address before Twentieth Century Club, explained collapse of insurrection in Philippines. Caused by Bryan defeat.

Indiana court decides that a passenger traveling on a pass can recover damages for injuries due to carelessness of train employes.

United States sanitary methods have freed Santiago of yellow fever. The city was a hot spot heretofore as the very center of the disease.

Ex-Treasurer Ladd, of Cuba, says revenues of the island are not equal to expenditures, and American tariff on sugar must be reduced if island is to prosper.

Financial experts think the Wall street panic has been good thing for country generally, as only paper profits of small fry speculators have suffered.

General Miles' son-in-law, Captain Reber, to be promoted to major and assigned to duty in Washington.

Professor Nichols of Dartmouth College in experiments with especially constructed instruments at Yerkes Observatory, discovers and measures the heat radiated by the stars.

Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads agree with California fruit shippers to prevent another car famine and to adopt faster schedule for fruit trains.

Raising of the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor closely watched, as heavy claims hang upon the question of whether the explosion was internal or external.

Wm. P. Curtis says the educational qualification for suffrage is growing in public favor. Tennessee is likely to follow Maryland in restricting its voters.

Women cooks in demand to instruct Indian girls in the culinary art. Protected by civil service rules.

Tonnage of the Sault Ste. Marie canal is twice that of the Suez canal.

Secretary Hay to take up the Nicaragua canal problem when the President's trip ends. He has summary of views of majority of senators, who agree that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty must be abrogated.

Commissioner Powderly wants powers of Immigration Inspectors enlarged to prevent abuses of naturalization laws.

Club and society people of Savannah, Ga., who were loyal partisans of Captain Oberlin Carter during his trial, have been investigating his character and sympathy is no longer expressed for him.

Merritt Chism, wealthy farmer residing near Bloomington,

# Pure Whiskey

**Direct from Distiller to Consumer**

**$3.20** FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

**Proposition:** We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

**THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.**

226-232 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

305-307 S. Seventh St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Ed.


## LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

480 ACRES good level prairie, 18 miles northeast of Syracuse, Kansas; unimproved, clear, $300. A. H. Northcutt, Jetmore, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE—Extra good valley farm, with good buildings, four miles from good town. F. L. Grammer, Pleasanton, Nebraska.

BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN HOME—A bargain; 50 acres land; grass, fruit, eight room house, outbuildings; in town limits. C. Cointon, Science Hill, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE—105 acres, 10 timber, buildings fair. Good water. All kinds fruit started. Mrs. B. M. Tanner, Elkhart, Ind.

FOR SALE—Desirable farm, 115 acres, good buildings, living water, wells, cistern, good fruit, wood lot. Charles O. Stuntz, Lundy's Lane, Pa.

FOR SALE—340 acre farm, one mile from Bradford, Ark. Large pear orchard, 11 years old; will sell at a bargain. For further information address Box 219, Bradford, Ark.

FARM FOR SALE—118 acres, well improved, good house, barn, orchard, blue grass pasture, etc.; $25 per acre. H. Scottbachne, Edgewood, Ill.

## Publishers' Column

### A LIBERAL PICTURE OFFER, TEN FULL TONE PHOTOTYPES

**Postpaid to Any Address for 60 Cents.**

Think of it! Ten beautiful pictures, selected subjects, in two colors, black and brown, mounted on heavy, dark gray cardboard, 13x14 inches. They are all the rage now for wall adornment, and we have sold thousands of sets to our city subscribers. We are going to give our out-of-town subscribers the same opportunity to obtain a set of these pretty pictures, as those in Toledo. If you want to make your room tasty and attractive, then you want a set of these pictures. As they are mounted on stiff cardboard, it is not necessary to frame them. A small tack will hold them in place. Order at once, as our supply is limited, and this offer will not continue long.

These pictures cannot be purchased at any store for less than 10c each. Our price, 6d cents for a collection of 10.

Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

### NICKEL SILVER TABLEWARE.

**Looks Like Silver, Wears Like Silver, Sounds Like Silver.**

We now offer to our subscribers (and Blade subscribers only, remember) nickel silver tableware at prices lower than ever before, and much below the regular retail prices. These goods are made of 21 per cent nickel silver, are hand burnished, and for appearance and durable wearing qualities are unequalled. These goods are becoming very popular with all classes of people.

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ doz. Tea Spoons | $ .75 |
| 1 doz. Tea Spoons | 1.20 |
| ½ doz. Dessert Spoons | 1.00 |
| 1 doz. Dessert Spoons | 1.75 |
| ½ doz Table Spoons | 1.30 |
| 1 doz. Table Spoons | 2.25 |
| ½ doz. Dessert Forks | 1.00 |
| 1 doz. Dessert Forks | 1.75 |
| Sugar Spoon | .25 |
| Butter Knife | .30 |

**Blade Watches by Mail.**

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Waltham and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

**No. 9.**

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $9.20.

**No. 11.**

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

**No. 17.**

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting, $12.00.

**No. 23.**

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

**No. 25.**

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 7-jewel or 15-jewel Waltham or Elgin stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

**No. 27.**

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

**No. 33—For Girls.**

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

**5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch | $2.00 |
| No. 2—Men's medium size link | 1.75 |
| No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches | 2.25 |

**Presidential Cook Book.**

Probably the best cook book ever published for this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

## HOW THE OIL WELL WAS SALTED

As is not at all surprising just at this time, the conversation turned upon the recent oil discoveries in Texas, and as there were several prospectors, promoters and speculators in the party, there were numerous stories of curious incidents connected with mining developments coming thick and fast, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Booms always bring together unique specimens of humanity, and the fellow who makes a living by his wits is sure to be much in evidence," remarked one of the party. "These fellows generally make a specialty of 'salting' claims. Sometimes they do it for fun, and much more frequently for the money that may be in it. I had a case of 'salting' come under my notice only the other day which was rather amusing, but I should premise by saying that the salter in this instance was a reputable citizen of New Orleans, who had no thought of cheating anybody. He wanted a little fun, and he had it. He lives away down in the Third district, and in his backyard is an old well with a pump in it. With great pretensions of secrecy he informed a dozen or more of his neighbors that he had found oil in his well and hoped to get a fancy price for the property. They hurried to his place to test the accuracy of his story, but not before he was ready for them. He took an old tomato can of large size from a rubbish heap, and, filling it about half way to the top with kerosene oil, deposited it, right side up, just at the base of the pile of refuse. When the neighbors came in he walked to the pump and then turned about to look for something in which to catch the oil he was about to pump from his valuable well. Of course it was but natural that his eye should fall upon the big tomato can, and, carrying it to the well with sublime confidence, he made one stroke with the pump handle and the can was filled. Naturally enough the oil floated on top of the water, and his neighbors stood in open mouthed wonder as they passed the can from hand to hand and critically examined the contents. He was obliged speedily to undeceive them to prevent a general tearing up of much valuable real estate in the Third district."

## Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

### Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

**2028—Latimore Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Straps and bands are a feature of the late styles; these are used in every way and are generally stiffened to make them set well with just a stitch here and there to keep them in place. The Latimore waist is a pretty example of this mode of trimming. The body is a fitted waist; over this is a fitted double-breasted Eton, cut square in the front and pointed at the back of the neck. A fitted band, ending in a scroll at the back, is



on the edge of the Eton. Over the shoulder is another band outlining the neck; from this band there are three tabs in front and two at the back, each held in place by a small button. A plain two-piece sleeve is given, also trimmed with bands. A crush belt finishes the waist. In the model shown the fitted body is of white lace, with Eton sleeves of black ribbed velvet. The fitted bands are of white velveteen stitched with black and held with velvet buttons.

**2034—Quinta Blouse.**

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. The "Quinta" is a new French blouse for girls of 12, 14 and 16. It is cut out at the neck and placed over a fitted lining, on which the yoke and vest are faced. Straps ending in points form the decora-



tion. The blouse is the same front and back. The flowing sleeves end just below the elbow and have the Paquin undersleeves. Pointed straps finish the outer sleeve to correspond with the blouse.

This beautiful model is of Liberty satin in the new coral red, with yoke trimmed in applique of white and gold. The straps are lined to make them stiff and are trimmed with narrow black and gold braid. They are held in place by black buttons. The undersleeves are of white lace.

**2008—Barnwell Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It has a broad plaited band set on the front, and the body is full at the belt. The back has a graduated box-plait at the center and under-arm forms. A two-piece sleeve with a circular cuff is given, and a high collar. Biscuit colored lansdowne is the material used for the

model, with white panne velvet for the front band and collar. The body is strapped with brown velvet ribbon caught with gold buttons. arrow velvet ribbon is used to trim the band and collar. Cashmere and Henrietta are suitable for this design.

**2023—Coquelin Eton Jacket.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This stylish Eton is open in front, but fits close, having an under-arm form and one dart. It follows the curve of the waist line to a point in front and has a one-piece back. A high military collar is given and a coat sleeve that ends

in a point at the hand. This striking model is of red broadcloth, trimmed with bands of black cloth. These bands are fitted and lined with canvas and the then caught lightly to the Eton. Squares are cut from the black cloth and are caught in place the same way. A lining of soft silk of the same shade is used.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.**

**2045—Everard Sailor Suit.**

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. Little boys always look well dressed in the long sailor suit, and the Everard for boys of 4, 6 and 8 is a new simple pattern. The double breasted front turns back at the neck in revers to meet the coat collar.

A straight one-piece back is left open at the side seams about three inches. A two-piece sleeve and pocket pieces complete the coat. It is much easier laundered if not lined, and should be made with lap seams and a narrow hem stitched all around. The collar must be lined and the revers faced. The pockets can be cut in the coat, but it is much easier to make the patch pockets.

These long trousers are a little boy's delight. They should flare well at the foot, fit close at the hips and open at the side. The model is of white duck, fastened with large pearl buttons, and a collar and revers of blue linen.

### Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

### THE LOVERS' LITANY.

Eyes of gray—a sodden quay,
Driving rain and falling tears,
As the steamer wears to sea
In a parting storm of cheers—
Sing, for Faith and Hope are High—
None so true as you and I—
Sing the Lovers' Litany—
"Love like ours can never die!"

Eyes of black—a throbbing keel,
Milky foam to left and right;
Whispered converse near the wheel
In the brilliant tropic night.
Cross that rules the southern sky!
Stars that speed and wheel and fly,
Hear the Lovers' Litany—
"Love like ours can never die!"

Eyes of brown—a dusty plain
Split and parched with heat of June,
Flying hoof and tightened rein,
Hearts that beat the old, old tune.
Side by side the horses fly,
Frame we now the old reply
Of the Lovers' Litany—
"Love like ours can never die!"

Eyes of blue—the Simla hills
Silvered with the moonlight hoar;
Picading of the waltz that drills.
Dies and echoes round Benmore.
"Mabel," "Officers," "Good-by,"
Glamour, wine and witchery—
On my soul's sincerity
"Love like ours can never die!"

Maidens, of your charity,
Pity my most luckless state;
Four times Cupid's debtor I—
Bankrupt in quadruplicate.
Yet, despite this evil case,
And a maiden showed me grace
Four and forty times would I
Sing the Lovers' Litany—
"Love like ours can never die!"
—Rudyard Kipling.

**A Tribute to Dowager Empress.**

When the Empress Dowager of Germany first came to the Berlin court it was remarked to Baron Humboldt, then an old man of 90, that the prince, her husband, deferred to her in everything. "Very properly so," replied the great scientist; "she is the wiser man of the two."

**Woman's Ingratitude.**

Crawford—Come around to the house and have dinner, old boy.

Crabshaw—Not on your life. I brought you home when you were drunk, the other night, and your wife got a good look at me.—Town Topics.

## SHAKESPEARE ON J. PIERPONT MORGAN

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

As my trust was; which had, indeed, no limit.—"The Tempest," act I.

There's nothing situate under heaven's eye
But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky.
—"Comedy of Errors," act II.

Both wind and tide stays for this gentleman.
—"Comedy of Errors," act IV.

I will in the interim undertake one of Hercules's labors.
—"Much Ado About Nothing."

Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads.—"Merchant of Venice," act I.

Why, then the world's mine (oyster).
—"Merry Wives of Windsor," act II.

One that cares for thee.
And for thy maintenance commits his body
To painful labor both by sea and land,
To watch the night in storms, the day in cold,
While thou liest warm at home, secure and safe.
—"The Taming of the Shrew," act V.

I understand the business.
—"The Winter's Tiale," act IV.

Yea, but
Mark me, how he bears his course, and runs me up,
With like advantage on the other side;
Gelding the opposite continent.
—"King Henry IV.," act III.

And tell me • • •
What each of them by the other lose
That they combine not there.
—"Coriolanus," act III.

I built
An absolute trust.—"Macbeth," act I.

He doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus.
—"Julius Caesar," act I.

## The Kangaroo Court.

A prisoner recently accorded a jury trial in police court, was heard to remark, after the jury had been charged: "Well, this is a kangaroo court for certain." The prisoner did not expect an acquittal, he did not even expect a fair trial, and he expressed his idea in a few words.

The kangaroo court is unknown only to the real hobo, thief or constant jail bird. It is an institution known only to the interior of prison walls. It is unique in character, arbitrary in design and swift in execution. The hobo who has money with him is always the sufferer, and his more fortunate companions who form the court, are the victors to whom belong the spoils.

When a jail has the honor to entertain a horde of real knights of the road—those who have passed through the various stages preparatory to entering the only band—there is always a kangaroo court organized. If a prisoner is thrust into a jail and is suspected by the inmates of having concealed money on his clothes, a crier immediately starts through the prison, summoning all to attend the sitting of the kangaroo court. The judge, or chief kangaroo, is appointed from the prisoners, and his order is steadfastly obeyed. He appoints his various officers, and the executive officer is detailed to bring in the prisoner. He is given the benefit of a fair and impartial (?) trial, and is always convicted. One never escapes the judgment of a kangaroo court. He is made to divest himself of clothing if he refuses to give up his secreted wealth, and the wealth is confiscated for the benefit of the whole assembly. It is usually spent for tobacco and like necessaries of prison life.

After the trial, the prisoner is carried about the corridor of the jail, and is thereafter entitled to take his place in the sitting of the kangaroo court. Many instances have been recorded in the penal institutions where men have refused to obey the mandates of the court. They usually changed their minds before long, and willingly obeyed the kangaroo judge. Such is the kangaroo court of which the criminal on trial spoke. He had evidently been up against the game before, and he was not mistaken, for when the verdict was rendered he turned around with a smile of bitterness, and said: "Didn't I tell you it was a kangaroo? What chance have I got?"

## QUEER ENGLISH.

We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes;
But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes.
Then one fowl is goose, but two are called geese,
Yet the plural of mouse would never be meese.
You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice,
But the plural of house is houses, not hice.
If the plural of man is always called men,
Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?
The cow in the plural may be cows or kine,
But a vow if repeated is never called kine,
And the plural of vow is vows, not vine.
And if I speak of a foot and you show me your feet,
And I give you a boot would a pair be called beet?
If one is a tooth, and a whole set are teeth,
Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?
If the singular's this, and the plural is these,
Should the plural of kiss be nicknamed keese?
Then one may be that and three would be those,
Yet bat in a plural would never be hose,
We speak of a brother, and also of brethren,
But though we say mother, we never say methren.
Then masculine pronouns are he, his, and him,
But imagine the feminine—sha, shis, and shim!
So the English, I think, you all will agree,
Is the most wonderful language you ever did see.
—Metropolitan.

When Nature's broad domain awakes to work,
Then human nature is most prone to shirk;
All vegetation now moves with life's thrill,
But man feels most inclined toward sitting still.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

## AUTHOR'S SECRET.

**Food That Brought Back Buoyant Health.**

Newspaper writers have a time of it to get the right kind of food to nourish them. One of this profession who writes for a Boston paper says: "From the first Grape-Nuts Food worked like a charm. My stomach had been failing to digest ordinary food, and my nerves were completely unstrung. I was about to give up work while preparing a series of articles for the press, but by a stroke of good fortune they began to feed me on Grape-Nuts. My strength gradually returned, nerves became steadier day by day, and I soon found I could do more office work with greater ease than ever before.

There came to me that feeling of buoyant health and satisfaction with my work and satisfaction with myself. In short, I felt that life was worth living, and that I was 'girded up like a strong man for a race.'

In my opinion, Grape-Nuts is the one perfect article of food invaluable alike for those that are sick and those that are well." W. S. Gidley, Author of "Happy-Go-Lucky Papers," "The Landlord's Story," etc.

It is a fact that Grape-Nuts Food does supply the brain and nerve centers with the elements necessary to rebuild, nourish and maintain. That brings health, strength, happiness and the feeling of buoyancy Mr. Gidley speaks of.


# Cures Night Colds

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably.

You can stop it any time. Then stop it tonight.. You will cough less and sleep better, and by tomorrow at this time you will be greatly improved.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

cures night coughs, day coughs, all kinds of coughs. Help Nature a little and see what she will do for you.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.


## REVENUE STAMPS TO BE REDEEMED

**What to Do to Get Your Money Back for Internal Revenue Imprints.**

Unused documentary and proprietary stamps for which the owners will have no use when the revised internal revenue law goes into effect, on July 1, may be redeemed; but in all cases there will be deducted the percentage, if any, allowed the purchaser. Applications for the redemption of such stamps should be made to the collector of internal revenue from whom the same were bought, and he will supply the applicant with a blank form and the necessary instructions relative to the preparation of the claims. Claims for the redemption of adhesive documentary and proprietary stamps, if bought of a collector, must contain his certificate as to the date and amount of purchase. If bought from a dealer in stamps, says the Boston Transcript, such dealer's certificate as to the date of sale to claimant and the certificate of the collector as to the date of sale to the dealer must be furnished. Stamps that are not in the same condition as when issued will not be redeemed unless their condition is satisfactorily accounted for. Documentary and proprietary stamps can be redeemed only when presented in quantities of $2 or more, face value, and no claims for the redemption of or allowance for such stamps can be allowed unless presented within two years after the purchase of said stamps from the government.

All claims for the redemption of stamps imprinted on checks, drafts and other instruments will be forwarded by the collector of the district in which the order for the imprinting was made to the Washington office. If the claimant resides in a district other than that in which said order was purchased, his claim should be prepared and deposited with the collector of the district in which he resides. When claims are presented by any person or firm other than the one for whom the order for imprinting was issued, and whose name or title does not appear on the papers on which the stamps are imprinted, the claimants, in addition to the certificate of the collector and deputy collector, must satisfactorily establish the fact of ownership of the stamps and furnish a certificate of sale by each owner of them from the time of their purchase from the person or firm for whom the order for imprinting was issued.

The owners of imprinted instruments, checks, drafts, etc., who desire to have the stamps thereon redeemed must, in addition to filing claims, forward all such imprinted instruments securely packed to the office of the commissioner of internal revenue, at Washington, and each package should be plainly marked with the name and address of the owner who made the claim for redemption, and a statement of the number and kind of instruments contained in the package. Under the law and regulations all stamped instruments and all imprinted checks, drafts, etc., presented for the redemption of the stamps thereon, must, when the stamps are redeemed, be retained with the claims. Therefore no such instruments will be returned to the owners. All such packages should be transmitted by express or registered mail and all expenses for forwarding them must be paid by the claimants, as the government is not authorized under any circumstances to pay such expenses.

A new series of internal revenue stamps will be prepared and issued for the payment of taxes on cigars and small cigarettes, at the rates established by the last act of Congress, but they will not be sold or delivered to the manufacturers or importers of cigars prior to July 1. A rebate will be paid only on original and unbroken factory packages of tobacco and snuff in the hands of dealers or manufacturers, or in transit July 1, 1901. A manufacturer who has original and unbroken stamped factory packages of snuff on hand July 1, 1901, tax paid at the rate of twelve cents per pound, will be entitled to a rebate of 2 cents per pound, but no rebate will be paid on goods sold by the manufacturer and removed from the factory on and after that date. If he desires to make claim for rebate on stamped packages of snuff he will be required to inventory all such packages on hand July 1, 1901. No rebate will be made on stamped packages of tobacco, snuff or cigars in the hands of dealers, except such as were purchased previous to July 1, 1901, and which are in their hands or in transit on that date, and no rebate will be made on unused stamps issued previous to July 1, 1901, and held by manufacturers of tobacco on that date, nor can such unused stamps be exchanged for other stamps issued on a basis of 20 per cent. discount.

**Circular Flounces.**

It is reported that the circular flounce, variously shaped and trimmed, is a notable feature of very many of the newest French gowns. On one of Paquin's models this flounce is tucked at the top, each tuck being spaced, made not more than a quarter of an inch wide and trimmed with a narrow ruche of mousseline de soie. This makes a very effective decoration, with little ruches of frills covering two-thirds of the depth of the flounce.

**The Cheapest Man.**

"The cheapest man I ever knew?" said the postman. "His name was John Smith, and he was cheaper than pins on bargain day. He used to get letters from his brother-in-law, and would open the letters by holding it over a tea kettle. Then he would take out the letter and read it, write an answer, put the answer in the same old envelope and seal it up again. This done, he would take it to the post office, explain that the letter couldn't possibly belong to him, and he didn't want to open another man's mail. Of course, as his brother-in-law's five-day return card was on the envelope, the postoffice officials would send it back."—Indianapolis Sun.

## FIRST PARLIAMENT

**Of the New Australian Federation Met at Melbourne.**

Melbourne, May 9.—The opening of the first Federal parliament, which took place at noon, was a most impressive ceremony. The capacity of the exhibition building, the scene of the ceremony, is 12,000 persons; but, the available space was taxed to the utmost. The decorations consisted of regimental standards, trophies of arms, and floral festoons.

The doors were opened to ticket-holders at nine o'clock this morning and by 11 o'clock the auditorium was filled, except the royal dais. This was located beneath the great dome. It held a single row of chairs, the largest, in the center, being surmounted by a small gold imperial crown. The whole was overhung with the royal standard. In front of the royal chair was a small table, on which a telegraph key, by which the Duke of Cornwall and York was to flash the opening signal throughout the commonwealth, when the Union Jack was to be simultaneously raised in every settlement of the federation.

The audience was a marvellously varied and interesting assemblage. Redrobed, white-wigged judges; speakers wigged and gowned similar to the speaker of the British house of commons; British and foreign military and naval uniforms; bishops and clergy of many demoninations in their respective canonicals and court uniforms, contrasted with khaki-clad colonial officers. Surrounding all was a mass of civilian spectators of all ages, the whole forming a memorial spectacle.

The formal proceedings were begun at 11:54 a. m. with the reading of the proclamation summoning the senate and representatives. Noon was signalized by a fanfare of trumpets from the military band outside.

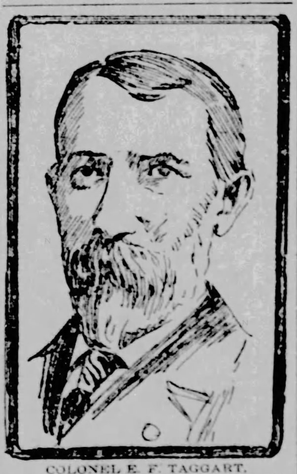
The royal party then entered and was conducted to the dais, the orchestra playing the national anthem. The Duke of Cornwall and York wore an admiral's uniform, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The Duchess of Cornwall and York and Lady Hopetoun, wife of the governor general, the Earl of Hopetoun, and the ladies of the suites all wore black.

The duke, through black rod, then summoned the two houses, in accordance with the strict formula of the British parliament, and the members filed in. The hundredth psalm was sung, with all present standing, and the Earl of Hopetoun read a prayer, after which the Duke of Cornwall and York made a lengthy address and declared parliament open. In the course of his remarks he referred to the wishes of the late queen, who, before her death, signed his commission to open parliament. He paid a tribute to the generous aid rendered by the colonies in the South African war, the splendid bravery of the troops and the services of the squadron in China and expressed the interest taken by King Edward VII. in the Australian people. It was his earnest prayer that the union, so happily achieved, would prove an instrument for the further advancing of the welfare of the Australian subjects of the king and the consolidation of the empire. The duke also read the following telegram from King Edward VII.:

"My thoughts are with you upon this august occasion. I wish the commonwealth of Australia every happiness and prosperity."

### THE OHIO G. A. R.

Bellefontaine, O., May 8.—Major E. F. Taggart, of Akron, was to-day elected department commander on the first



COLONEL E. F. TAGGART.
New Department Commander, Ohio G.A.R.

ballot. Lancaster was chosen as the place for next year's meeting.

### THE ROUGH RIDERS.

New York, May 11.—The Rough Riders of New York, an association of New York men who were in first volunteer cavalry during the Spanish-American war, held their third annual reunion in the form of a dinner, at which Vice-President Roosevelt presided, at the Arena last night. The dinner was a strictly informal affair.

Before any speeches were made all the guests stood up and drank silent toasts to the memory of Captain Allyn Capron, Lieutenant William Tiffany, Sergeant Hamilton Fish and other rough riders who had been killed in action. A letter of regret was read from General Leonard Wood, formerly colonel of the regiment.

### RAISE IN WAGES.

Topeka, Kan., May 13.—After a conference with a committee representing the International Union of Machinists, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, through General Manager Mudge, has agreed to raise the wages of shop men along the entire system. The machinists had threatened to strike May 20. Those who heretofore received 27 cents per hour were raised to 30 cents, while the 28 1-2 cent men were advanced to 31 cents. The changes were made effective from May 1. The new schedule replaced one which had been in effect since 1893

## KING EDWARD.

**Rumors of Throat Cancer--His Temper of the Shortest.**

London, May 13.—Rumors of royal complaints have been numerous since the king's accession. One of the most persistent is that King Edward VII. is afflicted with the same throat trouble which brought to such an abrupt and fatal termination the reign of his brother-in-law, the Emperor Frederick, of Germany.

While no official mention has been made of the matter, still it is an open secret that the king has frequently consulted a throat specialist during the last three months. As a result, the royal allowance of cigars has suffered serious diminution. Another result, which has equally escaped the record of the court chronicler, is the effect of this abstention on the royal nerves.

Many of the king's intimates have been astounded at the sudden change of temperament of the former Prince of Wales. One of the most intimate—intimate enough to say what he thinks about royalty, if not to royalty itself—declares that the king's "standoffishness" is not a result of megalocephalia, as some supposed, but is simply a question of nerves, due to the sudden stoppage of his tobacco allowance.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the king is suffering from an enlarged cranium," said the courtier. "His real trouble is smoker's nerves.

"I don't mind saying," he added, "that there is not a man in the household who wouldn't rejoice to see twice the old consumption of the royal cigars if it meant a restitution of the royal good humor."

BUILDING IN WHICH AUSTRALIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT WAS OPENED MAY 9.

### GEORGE URY'S TRIAL.

Upper Sandusky, O., May 13.—The trial of George Ury began this morning before Judge Young. He is the second one of the alleged Johnson murderers. A special venire of thirty-six names was drawn and from these to-day a jury is being selected with as much success as in old Charley Foster's case.

Ury was a well known traveling man up to several years ago and is quite well known throughout northwestern Ohio. He gave up that honorable pursuit and became connected with the Fosters in the night-marauudering escapades. He has a wife and handsome little daughter

GEORGE URY.

residing at Findlay, who are present at the trial to-day. When arrested for the Johnson murder he was confined in the Ohio penitentiary on a term of five years from Hancock county for burglary and larceny.

Although only a few years in crime, he is alleged to be the worst one of the five men now in jail here for the Johnson murder. It is said Mrs. Johnson will positively identify Ury as the man who shot her husband the night of September 11th last. Ury claims innocence and the trial is expected to bring out more sensational evidence than the Charley Foster trial did.

## HEAT OF STARS

**Has Been Detected by an American Astronomer.**

Williams Bay, Wis., May 13.—The question whether the stars, millions of miles away, send to the earth's surface any heat along with their rays of light, which has long puzzled astronomers, has been solved. The heat from these far off bodies has not only been detected, but measured, by one of the most delicate and sensitive astronomical instruments ever made—an instrument capable of measuring the heat of a candle a mile away.

Credit for solving the problem and for constructing this delicate instrument belongs to Professor E. F. Nichols, of Dartmouth college. The experiments were performed in the Yerkes Observatory, of the University of Chicago, where Professor Nichols spent two of his summer vacations. Results obtained from these experiments have just been carefully reviewed and computed and sent to Professor George E. Hale, director of the observatory.

Professor Nichols' experiments have for the first time proved a doubt that the planets and some of the fixed stars send an appreciable quantity of heat to the earth. The quantity is so minute that the wonder is that an instrument could be made sensitive enough to detect it. The instrument which can record such an infinitesimal amount of heat is called a radiometer. Though based to some extent upon the same principle as the bolometer and radiomicrometer, which have been successfully used in measuring heat rays, in construction it is essentially different, and for this purpose has proved far more effective.

The bearing of these first measurements of stellar heat, says Professor Hale, upon the life history of stars is very important, but general conclusions cannot be drawn until further results can be obtained.

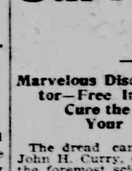
**The Gila Is Dry.**

Florence, Arizona, May 11.—The Gila river, on the Sacaton reservation, has gone dry, and no grain will be harvested by the Indians. Great destitution will ensue and government aid will be required to relieve the situation.


# Cures Cancer

**Marvelous Discovery of a Great Doctor—Free Information How to Cure the Dread Cancer in Your Own Home.**

The dread cancer can be cured. Dr. John H. Curry, of Lebanon, Ohio, one of the foremost scientific men in this country and a physician and surgeon whose name has been coupled with some of the greatest medical discoveries, announced some years ago that he had discovered a positive cure for cancer that had never failed in a single case in his private practice. His success was marvelous, and since then it has been tested in all the great hospitals of New York, London, Paris and Berlin, never failing, and in some instances performing cures that were little short of miraculous. To the astonishment of the greatest specialists among the physicians of this country and Europe, this wonderful cure removes absolutely all trace of the cancer, quickly and permanently and without the fearful suffering of an operation, and it leaves no bad effects. The discovery of this cure is considered without a parallel in the annals of medicine and surgery, and Dr. Curry has perfected a complete treatment, with which anyone can cure themselves in their own home or room, and he offers to send all the information necessary for a complete cure free. There need be no hesitancy on the part of any reader of this publication to write at once to Dr. Curry Cancer Cure Co., Box 338, Lebanon, Ohio, as this is simply an effort to make this wonderful cure more widely known, and thus relieve suffering humanity.



DR. CURRY, Lebanon, Ohio.

**FREE EXAMINATION C.O.D.** Cures Guaranteed. WATCH CHAIN Guaranteed 20 Years. Send for Free Catalogue. DIAMOND JEWELRY CO. Dept. E 92, 92 State St. & 92 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

**BUGGIES $34.50** Good Road Wagons, $26. Leather Quarter Top Buggy, $34.50. Send for our Free Vehicle Catalog Today. Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

WANTED Men with rigs to advertise and introduce Poultry Compound. All or spare time. Nearly employment. Dept. 10, Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

**How to Quit Tobacco.**

A new discovery enables any one to overcome the habit. Ladies can give it to others without their knowledge. Any one can have it free by writing to-day. Sure cure. Sterling Chemical Co., 222 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

**Farmers' Wives!** Send us names of 10 of your neighbors who cook on a farm. We will send you one year's issue of our Country Home for 10c. Address Country Home, 6th Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo.

$15 WEEKLY and expenses to men to introduce Poultry Compound. Royal Co-Op. Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Dept. 20.

**FREE** TO LADIES! CENTRAL SCHOOL OF PENMANSHIP, Akron, O. Learn to Write a Handsome Hand and CANNOT FAIL to Succeed. Send 6c. for Circulars and Terms. FREE.

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**$5,000 CASH** and Premium Awards **FREE**

The above 14 letters will spell three different words when properly arranged. What do they spell? We will distribute $20.00 in cash and distribute $4,980.00 worth of premiums, consisting of Solid Gold Genuine Diamond Rings, Beautiful Silverware, etc., among those who send correct answers. This contest is free. An answer on a postal will do. We reply by return mail. All can secure an award if they wish without any expense whatever. Answer to-day. It costs nothing to try and you may be fortunate enough to secure a handsome award.

HOME SUPPLY COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.


## WHO WAS JUNIUS?

**His Identity With Sir Philip Francis Once More Denied.**

Who was Junius? An English scholar writing to the London Standard points out that the Franciscan theory of Junius has received a great shock, since no proof whatever in support of it has been found either in the newly published Francis Letters or in the autobiography of the Duke of Grafton, that appeared in 1898. "Junius' correspondence with Wilkes," says this writer, "establishes indubitably that he was . . . a man of 'mature age.' Dr. Mason Good, who was the editor of the first edition of 'Junius' containing his private letters, was also of the opinion that Junius 'must have attained an age which would allow him without vanity to boast an ample experience and knowledge of the world.' In 'Private Letters,' No. 44, Junius solemnly asserted he had 'a long experience of the world.' In No. 77, Junius refused Wilkes' invitation to the lord mayor's ball, because 'my age and my figure would do but little credit to my partner.' Under the nom de guerre of 'Amicus Curiae,' Junius declared that

HYMN TO JOY.

Joy, from Truth's pure and lambent fires,
Smiles out upon the ardent seeker;
Joy leads to virtue Man's desires,
And cheres as Suffering's steps grow weaker.
High from the sunny slopes of Faith,
The gales her waving banners buoy;
And through the shattered vaults of Death,
Lo, mid the choral angels—Joy!

Then, bravely bear this life, ye millions—
Bear this for that beyond the sod,
Assured that o'er the star-pavilions
Reward awaits with God.

And fair it is like gods to be,
Although their gifts we ne'er requite;
Go, soothe the pangs of misery—
Go, share the gladness with delight.
Revenge and hatred both forgot,
Have naught but pardon for thy foe;
May sharp repentance grieve him not—
No curse one tear of ours bestow.

Let all the world be peace and love—
Cancel thy debt-book with thy brother,
For God shall judge of us above,
As we shall judge each other.
—Schiller.

## THE GOSPEL OF JOY.

Life is a tenacious thing. We abuse it, we take chances with it, sometimes we think we want to lose it, and yet it clings and clings, giving, by its tenacity, the soul a chance to grow and to retrieve past sins and errors. A precious jewel without a flaw, is life, unless we, ourselves, mar its perfection.

Living is a serious business to some people. Frequently they make their own misery and then sit down therein to mourn, quite forgetting that trouble, sorrow, and lack of hope thrive and grow apace with cherishing.

Being afraid of what may happen darkens the horizon of those who walk in gloom. In this connection may be told a story, and it is true, of imaginary fear that was carried to the limit. A man was the "hero" and he was a lonely bachelor. He was asked why he never married, and this answer was this:

"If I marry I'm afraid I might have a son. I'm afraid the son might die, and then I am afraid I should feel so badly."

At the present time, this "scared" gentleman is still unmarried.

Be afraid of nothing, neither of man-made nor spiritual evils. Look for brightness, have confidence in your friends and admiration for them, have belief in yourself, and best of all, hear the voices that sing joy-music. They are here, there, everywhere—in the sunshine, in the breeze, in the storm and in the calm. What if the day is dark and sombre? It will pass. What if the weather is hot, or cold, or unpleasant in every way? It will pass; and when in the midst of grief, or pain, or turmoil, look beyond, see the rainbow in the land of promise, consider your anguish only fleeting, and hold yourself receptive to the joy that will surely come again.

There is a span to every chasm. If you are on the shores of darkness, throw out the grappling irons of hope and faith, they will reach the other side, and on the supporting strands, build the bridge that makes a pathway to the wonderland of happiness.

Happiness is a wonderland where the jubilee of joy is ever ringing. Happiness means to be glad you're living when you waken in the morning; it means a confidence in your strength that will conquer every difficulty; it means "revenge and hatred both forgot," and it means power to help the grief-tossed and weary.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone."

Why have those lines been quoted so extensively? Because of their truth; because there is not a living soul that does not long to be with happiness; because people to turn to the joyous ones as the flowers lift their faces to the sunshine.

"Don't worry" recipes have been given times without number and yet humanity goes on torturing itself by anticipating approaching disaster. What is the use? The past is gone; the present is ours; the future is never here, for with the morrow comes to-day.

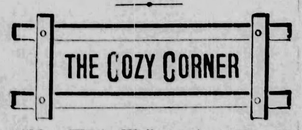
Mental training cures the worry habit. Those that know, say a three-months' course of this self-discipline will bring a transformation.

Joy smiles upon the ardent seeker. Gloom crushes and kills the heart that gives it place. Seek the joy that is the rightful heritage of every human being. Hear its song. It puts a lilt into the voice; it brings a bloom to the cheek; a smile to the lips; it wards off wrinkles and it carries into old age the golden days of youth.

"Joy is the mainspring in the whole
Of endless nature's calm rotation.
Joy moves the dazzling wheels that roll
In the great time-piece of Creation."

Listen to its tuneful melody; listen for the music of the world; love to live and be happy.

ELIZABETH AYERS.




"Mrs. W. A. W." mentions one very important point to be considered in the education of children: I have read with much interest the letters regarding the welfare and training of children, but think one of the most important points has been omitted.

The most perfect confidence should exist between parents and children from the very first. If you do not begin with it you will find it harder to gain it when the child is older. It often happens that, from a mistaken idea of modesty, or propriety, on the part of the parent, a child is allowed to remain in ignorance of the most important laws of Nature in regard to their physical development, or to learn them from improper sources, with very serious results, when a confidential talk with father, or mother, would have averted the danger and saved trouble and sorrow for all concerned.

This confidence cannot be expected unless it is invited and encouraged at an early age. A girl will not be likely to confide in her mother if that mother is too busy with her household, or social duties to listen patiently to her, or unless she feels that her confidences will be met with tender sympathy and help.

I can think of nothing that should come before our duty to our children, and if through our neglect of this duty our child is hurt either in body or soul, we shall be held to a strict account.

"H. M. Vance," asks that a former article written by him on the wickedness of the catbird and jay, be republished for the benefit of any who may not have read it. We cannot grant his request, but refer our readers to the issue of January 10th, containing the article referred to.

Mr. Vance thinks he has scored a point against these birds from the fact that but two or three of the seventy-six millions of people in the United States have endeavored to refute his arguments. He pays a compliment to the milliners who show their good taste by using feathers for their most beautiful trimmings, and adds that he is sure they would not kill a bird on any account. His suggestion that all should pay more attention to the habits of the birds in their vicinity is an excellent one, and, if adopted, will give pleasure as well as instruction.

"Minnie," a new correspondent from Kansas, sends some information and an inquiry:

I have for several years been an interested reader of The Blade, and in return for the assistance I have from time to time received from the Cozy Corner, send the following idea which may be of service to some one who has a faded rag-carpet they would like to improve.

Clean the carpet thoroughly, washing if need be, then, when perfectly dry, tack it smoothly to the floor. Choose the colors you prefer in the powdered dyes, dissolve in boiling water and let them boil for five or ten minutes, then apply while hot to the carpet, with a brush. Stripes of harmonious colors can thus be produced and the old carpet be made to look even better than when it was new.

I have a brown silk dress that is quite badly worn around the foot of the skirt and have none of the material to lengthen it. Will some one please tell me what I can use instead, and how the dress can be made over so as to look well?

Where is our "Debbie," who used to give us such good and sensible advice on the subject of dressmaking? We should be glad to hear from her again.—Ed.

In the same line—that of useful information—"Jennie Leonard" tells how she mended a rug:

I have a large, Oriental rug that has held the place of honor in the sitting room all winter, with the result that there are many weak places in it this spring some of them so weak that the floor beneath shows through.

It is too good to throw aside, so I repaired it in this way: I lined it all over with a piece of good, closely woven burlap, then filled in the pattern with yarn of the same shades, leaving a loop of the yarn standing up on the right side. When all was done, I sheared this new part, and, as I had followed the design, the rug now looks quite well and will last as long as if it were entirely new.

The yarn used was the soft wool that is sold in small, three cent skeins. I always keep a stock of this on hand, and, when my carpets show signs of weakness in spots, I darn them with the same color, thus protracting their terms of usefulness for a long time.

"Two Girls," from Colorado, ask The Blade to decide this question for them:

Has a young woman of nineteen, a right to invite gentlemen acquaintances to visit her at her home, and can not she insist upon doing so even if her parents do not approve? Second, is there anything improper in a young lady standing outside her door for a few minutes visit with her escort after returning from a place of entertainment at night?

What may be considered "proper" in Colorado I do not know, but in the Eastern cities standing out of doors to visit with one's escort at night, is entirely confined to the maids and the kitchen door. A lady will invite her escort in if it is a proper hour, if not she will bid him good evening as soon as she reaches her door.

Of course, according to the law, a girl of nineteen is considered to be old enough to choose her own associates among gentlemen. Even at that mature age a right-minded girl will defer to the judgment of her parents in the choice of her companions.

"Widow:"—You could, and should, lay aside your deep mourning for your daughter's wedding, even if you resumed it the next day. You could wear black silk with white lace, as you do not wish to have a new gown made for the occasion. Such a dress would not "grate" upon your feelings—as you say—and it would be much more cheerful for your daughter and your guests, than if you were to appear in crepe at such a time of happiness.

"H. A. T."—A small shoulder cape of silk will be just what you need. Line it with silk, and, if you care for more warmth, add an interlining of flannel. Trim with ruffles of lace or chiffon, or ruchings of satin ribbon. For your daughter have an Eton jacket of black silk with collar and revers of white lace. Many ladies who are fond of doing Battenburg, or other lace work, have made these sets for their jackets themselves.

## SHEEPSKIN AND SILK.

Next to the Diploma which shall certify her accomplishments to "all whom it may concern," the interest of the sweet girl-graduate is centered upon her graduating gown. She may be ambitious to reach all the heights of learning and burn the midnight-oil—or electricity—in order to merit the highest per cent in her examinations, but it is not in the heart of an incipient woman not to be greatly interested in the gown she is to wear on the very important occasion of her graduation.

Never has there been offered a larger and more beautiful assortment of materials from which to choose this important garment, than this season. Sheer white lawns and batiste; plain or flowered net; grenadines; swisses, and the soft China or Liberty silks are shown in styles and prices that will meet every demand.

But the making of the gown! The "building of the ship" was not of more importance, nor did it require more skill than is necessary to produce some of the lovely creations that will appear upon the stage of the graduating halls this year, for the up-to-date gown is most elaborately trimmed with ruffles, embroideries and laces.

The waists of all thin dresses fasten in the back under a fly, to allow of a more elaborate and finished arrangement of the trimming across the front than is possible when an opening has to be considered.

Deep yokes of embroidery, or lace, are much used and in nearly all waists the front is slightly bloused. Sleeves are fuller than for the heavier materials, and have the undersleeves of the lace used in the yoke.

All skirts are much trimmed around the foot with ruffles and flounces graduated in width from front to back. The separate skirt to be worn with these gowns are as elaborately trimmed as the gown itself, the flounces on them, assisting to produce the desired "flare" at the bottom.

For a very expensive dress, one that will be required for great occasions later in the season, a lace over white silk, or satin can be made. This should have flounces of lace on the skirt and be very much adorned with lace and ribbon on the waist. The upper dress of silk should have lace trimmed ruffles, while beneath this are worn skirts of fine lawn.

Organdy or wash chiffon make lively gowns, as do the sheer white batiste, while the embroidered swisses are always en regle.

With these gowns must be worn the daintiest of shoes and gloves, these with the fan, handkerchief, flowers, class-pin and other accessories serving to make the graduating maid a "thing of beauty," while the bills for them—but why think of anything so unpleasant?

Where it is necessary to consider expense, the sheer, white muslins which are always dainty and becoming may be self-trimmed with fluffy ruffles of the same material. For the under petticoats, plain white is perfectly appropriate, or if preferred, the popular wash skirts in delicately tinted ginghams may be used to good effect. When a colored petticoat is worn, the corset cover or lining to the bodice should be made from the same goods.

If you cannot have expensive gowns, girls, remember you can look just as sweet and attractive in a simple costume, for youth is beauty.

There is some change, though not a great deal, in the way the hair is worn this season. The pompadour having been exaggerated in an absurd as well as an unbecoming manner, until most of us are tired of the extreme fuzziness, we are gradually going to dispense with it. The top of the head is at present considerably decreased in appearance, and some portion of a part, either central or on one side, is visible. Back from this parting the hair is still slightly waved and it is dressed rather further back than last season's style, breadth rather than height being the object. Except for the natural part and wave the top of the head is left completely flat.

## Croquettes and How To Make Them

"A Country Woman" asks: "What are Croquettes, mentioned in so many menus, and how are they made?"

Noah tells us—Noah Webster, of course, the original Noah is not supposed to have had any knowledge of such delightful things—that a "Croquette is a ball of minced meat, fowl, rice or other ingredients, highly seasoned and fried." That is just like a man's definition—true, but it does not give the faintest idea of the hot, delicious food that we know by this name.

There is no other method by which very small quantities of left-overs can be used; no other way in which several kinds of food can be combined and sent to the table in such dainty, deceiving shape as in a croquette. Have you just a tiny bit of meat left from dinner? Chop it fine, add to it an equally small bit of potato, rice or even bread crumbs, blend them together with a white sauce, shape and fry a delicate brown, and you will have such an inviting bit for luncheon, or breakfast, that even the most particular member of your family will never suspect (unless you tell him) that it is a "made over" dish.

A white sauce is the foundation of most croquettes. To make it put in a sauce pan two and a half tablespoonfuls of butter, and when it is melted rub into it two spoonfuls of flour with a little salt and pepper. When this is perfectly blended, add one cupful of milk, stir until it is smooth and creamy with no sign of lumps. Into this stir the chopped meat or other ingredients and stand away to cool. When perfectly cold, shape into cylinders, cones, balls or whatever shape you wish, dip in bread crumbs, then in beaten egg, and again in crumbs, place in a wire frying basket and fry in deep fat till brown.

As these are made from already cooked food, they need to be in the hot fat only long enough to heat through, and brown on the outside.

In using the egg, if a tablespoonful of cold water is added to each egg it will be found to beat more easily and will be better to use in dipping the croquette, clear egg being most too sticky to work well. Every spot of the croquette must be covered or it will soak fat and break open when fried. In preparing them, take a tablespoonful of the mixture, place it in a plate of finely sifted bread crumbs and roll into a ball, lay this in the egg mixture and with a spoon pour the egg over every part; lift back to the bread crumbs, roll and shape with the hands and place in the frying basket, which should be dipped in the fat first to prevent the croquettes from sticking or breaking when taken out of it.

Be very sure the fat is hot—not warm, but hot—before you attempt to use it and do not fry more than three or four at a time. Drain them in a piece of brown paper and serve as hot as possible. The cut taken from Good Housekeeping, illustrates some of the many forms in which the croquettes may be served.

From the same magazine is taken the following recipe for

**Sweet Potato Croquettes.**

To two cupfuls of hot, riced sweet potatoes add three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper and one beaten egg. Shape, roll in flour, egg and crumbs, fry in deep fat, drain and serve hot. If the potatoes are very dry, add a little sweet milk or cream.

**Boston Bean Croquettes.**

Wash one pint of small white beans and soak them over night. In the morning drain, cover with fresh water and boil slowly until they will easily pass through a colander. When done press through a colander, add one tablespoonful of vinegar, one of molasses and one of butter. Salt and cayenne to taste. Mix well and when cold, form into balls, dip in egg and crumbs and fry.

A general favorite is

**Ham Croquettes.**

Mix with two cupfuls of hot, mashed potatoes one tablespoonful of butter, the yolks of two beaten eggs and a dash of pepper, beat until smooth and turn out to cool. In a frying pan place one cupful of finely chopped, cooked ham and the yolk of one egg, stir together for about one minute and set aside to cool. When ready to use, take a tablespoonful of the potato, place a teaspoonful of the ham mixture in the center and fold it in; a ball of potato with a ham center. Dip and fry as any other croquette.

**Heiskell's Ointment**
Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 851 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"Heiskell's Ointment is giving the greatest satisfaction where other ointments failed."—Sisters of Charity, St. Ann's Infant Asylum, Cleveland, O.

# THE PERSONAL EDITION OF GEORGE ELIOT

We have had a Biographical edition of Thackeray, and now there is a Personal edition of George Eliot, published in twelve volumes. There are many special points of interest to this new edition. For each book Mrs. Esther Wood has furnished an introduction, telling how the stories came to be written, placing the originals of the characters and describing the country and people among whom the author lived.

There are dozens of illustrations, showing striking pictures of places made famous by the author's pen, together with two hitherto unpublished portraits of George Eliot and Robert Evans. In reality, the set forms a biographical edition of the works of an author who has taken rank among the foremost women novelists of the world.

The story of Adam Bede is the first volume of the series, and the frontispiece is a portrait of Elizabeth Evans, the original of Dinah Morris.

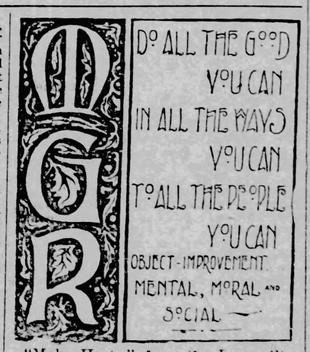
The second volume of the series includes the Life of George Eliot and Scenes of Clerical Life. The three stories which make up "scenes" marked a new era in the life of George Eliot for the opening tale of the group, Amos Barton, was Miss Evans' first venture into fiction. Her writing of romances was an experiment and as she was of a morbidly sensitive nature, she assumed the pen name of George Eliot when the story was sent to Blackwood. This publisher soon wrote accepting it, but in a way which was discouraging to the author. She was always susceptible to the manner in which her work was received by other persons, easily discouraged, and needing to be sustained by the sympathy and approbation of others. The tone of criticism in which Blackwood wrote dismayed her; but as soon as he found how she felt, he wrote with more approval, and promised to accept the whole series of stories.

In a letter explaining her reasons for assuming a fictitious name Miss Evans wrote: "For several reasons I am very anxious to retain my incognito for some time to come, and, to an author not already famous, anonymity is the highest prestige. Besides, if George Eliot turns out a bull-dog and an ineffective writer—a mere flash in the pan—I, for one, am determined to cut him on the first intimation of that disagreeable fact."

Amos Barton was followed by Mr. Gilfil's Love Story, and after the completion of Janet's Repentance, the last of the series, Adam Bede was begun. As soon as this novel was published George Eliot's fame was assured.

Miss Evans' suffered from constitutional despondency and even after fame had come to her, it was impossible for her to look at her own life with a cheerful hope and confident reliance in her own powers. The element of sadness in all of her books grew out of this source, but as a writer of novels her name stands among the highest, both as a story teller and as creator of characters.

The Personal Edition of George Eliot comes from the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.




"Make Haste," from the Lone Star state, answers "Marie:"

"Marie" appears to be in earnest about the very important matter of choosing a work for life. It is one worthy of the careful consideration of every young man and woman.

It is often the impression of people in general that the choice of a profession is a matter of chance, or of accident. Sometimes this is true, but not always. There is, evidently, some special place for every one to fill in the world and God has made men to fill definite places, and when, from any cause, mistakes occur, and the wrong man attempts to fill a place not intended for him, we call it a failure on the part of the man.

Let it be granted that there is a personal sphere for every one of us, and that we are each in that sphere, how long do you suppose it would be before the millennial sun would lighten the darkened and benighted corners of the earth, and Peace reign undisturbed throughout the land? Homes now darkened by sin and sorrow would be brightened and sad hearts made glad. Wars would cease and a government "wherein dwelleth righteousness" would be instituted among all nations. Every one would be a friend to every other one, and the discordant notes of life would be heard no more. To bring about this most desirable condition, would it not be worth the sacrifice of all whimsical ambitions on our part?

"But," Marie asks, "how are we to know what is our destined place in the work of the work?" This is the pivotal point upon which is balanced our success or failure, and we can make no greater mistake than right here. How can we know? Be Phrenologized, is the advice of "Make Haste."

"Laura Lane" brings a suggestion that will probably meet with general approval:

"Missie," whatever did you mean by asking the girls 'what we shall do this summer?" Do you mean to leave the boys entirely out of your plans and entertainments, or do you not appreciate their suggestions, taking it for granted that with their usual good nature they will agree to anything the girls propose? It might serve to make them more regular in their attendance at the M. G. R. if they should find that we had learned to be independent of them.

Of course, I suppose the boys are busy, but I know the girls are, and sometimes I think it is those who do the most, who find time to write and help make this the dearest corner of The Blade.

While we are searching for something to drive dull care away, I fondly remember the summer that we had our picnics. What a joyful time that was! Let us have some more of them!

I suggest that we open the season with one in June. Is there a second to that suggestion? Utopia is an ideal place for such picnics as ours must perforce be, and we can each describe and provide for the part we most enjoy.

Speaking of reading, have any of you read the Story of an African Farm, and how did you like it? I have read John Halifax several times, and consider it one of the best books I ever read.

From South Dakota comes a rival for our Hoosier Poet:

"Puella Poeta:" After reading and enjoying the Merry-Go-Round for some time I have come to ask for admittance to its membership—promising to "keep the rules," and wish to become better acquainted with some of the powers behind the pens represented in its columns each week.

I doubt if there are any of us who have not some great ambition and who are not striving to attain some high and worthy position in the world. Often we fix the mark of our desires so directly above us that in endeavoring to climb the steep incline we fail, and become discouraged. We should first locate our goal, then adjust our lives in reference to it so that we can reach it without falling back, but go steadily on, step by step, until the height is gained.

These lines express my idea, and I give them hoping they may help some one:

Aim high, but carefully. Do not make the ascent so steep
That, shouldst thou fail to conquer by a single leap
Thy feet should slip at that uncertain height,
And all the prospects of thy future blight.

"Bachelor Henry," Ill., scorns the idea that all men are dependent upon the girls to cook their food for them:

It has been some time since I have visited the M. G. R., but I am sure no one has enjoyed its letters more. I am glad to see so many expressions of a belief—and practice—of all that is good and true from the girls and boys who write. In the community around me at present, there is very little thought given by the young people to either mental or moral culture. Perhaps this is one reason why I so appreciate the M. G. R.

"Florence," I too admire the character of John Halifax and wish there were more men like him and more women like his wife, Ursula.

What does Miss Prudence and her Blade family think of the idea of having "birthday letter-parties?" I think it would be very pleasant to be remembered in that way on such anniversaries.

About the picnics, I am in favor of such things, and think I could prove to some of the girls who do considerable boasting, that there would be at least one "poor bachelor" who could bring a well-filled basket of things of his own cooking, that would compare favorably with any the girls could provide. By all means let us have a picnic.

"Oleta F." Mich., urges the Michigan members to "wake up" and not have the smallest number when the attendance of the states is counted. She sends some pity for the "Oregon Bach" and implores him not to be discouraged as the "next" time may be the "right" time for success. In her letter, dated April 2th, was the remains of what was once a bunch of spring beauties, which, though very much crushed, held a sweet reminder of the spring time for Miss Prudence, who thanks her for them.

"A. M." Iowa, is a new member who tells us how spring is heralded in her part of the country:

The approach of spring is heralded here by the cheerful whistle of the steamboats which began to ply up and down the beautiful Mississippi at this point on the last of March this year.

The ice "moved out" earlier than usual and the raft-boats are already taking out the great rafts of logs that have been tied up in the bay above the town all winter. These are towed down the river to the sawmills, which then resume work, giving employment to hundreds of men.

The hills round about here will soon be covered with verdure and brilliant flowers, making it one of the most picturesque places imaginable. I shall be pleased to have you—as many as possible, including Miss Prudence—spend your summer vacation in this part of the country this year. I can offer you plenty of fishing and a generally good time. I send the invitation early, in order that you may not have to be excused on account of a previous engagement.

"D. M. G.," W. Va., and "The Unlucky Girl," from Tenn., are accepted as members upon their promise to do the best they can. We shall expect to have a sample of their "best" very soon. "May Rice" invites us to a picnic the 12th of July at the "Cascade." Of course we will accept, but shall be obliged to ask for more minute directions as to the locality of our point of meeting. May simply writes:

"I invite you to a picnic, July 12th, at the Cascade. We can visit the Rock house, into which a wagon can be driven and turned around. There is room in there for one thousand people at a time, and the water falls over one hundred and seventy feet. We will be sure to have a jolly time."

Miss Prudence thanks May for the promised flowers.

"The New York Girl," writes: Although I wear an M. G. R. badge, I do not know but I have forfeited my right to do so by my failure to write for so long a time, but here act.

You may have heard of the great ice storm that visited New York state in April. I saw it, and it was a grand sight.

April 19, it began raining and freezing until the ice became so heavy as to break down trees and bushes. During the following night it nearly all fell off, and the second day after—April 21st—it rained steadily all day so that the creeks and small streams about us were much higher than ever before.

I like our motto and the letters sent to the column very much and shall try to come again soon.

From Kansas—"Sunny Kansas"—under the date of April 1, "Topsy" writes:

I haven't been as prompt with my letters as I should be, but when I saw most of our space filled up with an advertisement, I resolved that I would do my part in supplying Miss Prudence with so many letters that there would be no place for such things on our page and trust you will all help me.

To-day we are having the worst snowstorm that has been experienced in Western Kansas for fourteen years. Scores of cattle will doubtless perish. Do look at Miss Prudence frown. Ha! ha! that was an April fool, for you know she never frowns at us.

## OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For April.
ILLINOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was the creator of English pottery as an art, and was born at Burslem, in Staffordshire, in the year 1753. His father was a potter, and after receiving a very scanty education, he was set to work at the same trade. His first efforts were

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. H. & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

## Your Tongue

If it's coated, your stomach is bad, your liver is out of order. Ayer's Pills will clean your tongue, cure your dyspepsia, make your liver right. Easy to take, easy to operate.

25c. All druggists.

# The Youngfolks

## HEADACHES JES' 'FORE SCHOOL

I guess my health is gittin' poor,
Er somep'n er the kin',
Fer every mornin', jist as sure
(Espechully if it's fine),
I git such offul shootin' pains
At ma says: "It's jes' cru'l
Ter make 'at poor boy study with
Sech headaches jes' 'fore school."

Ma thinks my mind is breakin' down
From learnin' of so much.
She puts wet towels on my head,
An' chopped up ice an' such
An' tries ter get me off ter bed,
But pa says he's no fool,
He thinks birch oil's the only stuff
Fer headaches jes' 'fore school.

An' teacher, too, don't symp'thize
'Ith boys wots feelin' bad,
Fer, soon's she sees me mopin' in,
She says: "Now, ain't 'at sad
Ter make them sufferin' children work!
Young man, set on 'at stool
An' do them sums." Huh, she makes fun
Of headaches jes' 'fore school.

'Tis kind'r funny, though, how soon
I'm over bein' sick,
An' me an' Jim (Jim, he gits cramps),
We sneak off down t' the crick
An' go in swimmin'. Gee! We got
A bully divin' pool
An' spring board. Gosh! you bet they cure
Them headaches jes' 'fore school.

An' fishin', too. We got a raft
An' dandy hooks and lines;
Ketch bullheads, lots—an' sunfish. Say!
Down underneath them pines
They bite like thunder! Settin' there,
Feet swashin', nice an' cool,
Pains, nothin'! Say, d'you ever git
Them headaches jes' 'fore school?
—Maurice Clifford Johnson.

## 'MANDA JANE.

None of us liked 'Manda Jane; we all said so the first day she came to school. Her dress was sort of old-fashioned, and too long for her; but it wasn't just how she looked that was the matter. I guess we thought there were enough of us without her, and we didn't want any more. You see, there were nine of us girls who brought our dinners—just enough for the three playhouses out under the trees, and besides, we all knew each other, and it's so much trouble to get acquainted with strangers.

"Well, we don't need to have her," said Delia Kelly. "We didn't ask her to come to our school, and we can go on just the same's if she wasn't here."

So when noontime came, and the teacher and the other children went home, we hurried off and left 'Manda Jane to herself. She looked up as if she expected we'd ask her to come, too; but we didn't, and after a few minutes she sat down on the steps and opened her basket. She sat there nearly all noontime, and we couldn't help seeing her while we played. Little Kitty—she's always so tender-hearted—wanted to ask her to come.

"Whose playhouse can she have part of then?" asked Maria. "There are only three places, and it'll make one of 'em all crowded up to have four girls in it."

Well, none of us wanted her, and Kitty couldn't do anything without the rest of us, though she looked sorry. That's the way it went for four or five days. We found 'Manda Jane knew as much about her lessons as any of us, though her dresses were too long, and the other children liked her in games at recess; but we girls wouldn't pay her any attention. Our schoolhouse is in the country, in a nice woody place, and so we thought 'Manda Jane was going to look for wild flowers when she didn't stop on the steps, one day, but walked right past where we were, farther in the grove. By and by, we saw her moving about, as busy as she could be, as if she was making a playhouse all by herself.

"I think that would be awfully lonesome," said Kitty, and I think we all felt a little sorry and sort of mean, only we wouldn't say so.

The next day 'Manda Jane hurried off just the same way, and the day after that, too, and we could see her flying about and fixing something. We pretended we didn't care what it was, but really we could hardly play at all for watching her. But the next noon, when we were getting ready to go for our baskets, she stopped us.

"There's a new store started down near where you folks keep house," she said, "and if you want tea, sugar, soap, or—or anything, the woman that keeps it'll give good measure and sell cheap."

"Store?" we all said at once.

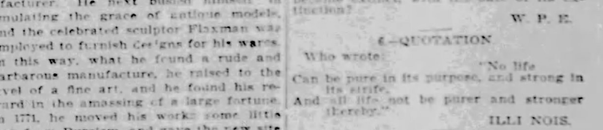
She was leaning against the teacher's table, her eyes all twinkly and laughing, and she looked almost pretty—ever so much prettier than Maria, who jumped upon the table beside her.

"Yes; I've started a store," she said, "and I should think you housekeepers would need to buy lots of things."

We began to crowd around her, but she wouldn't tell us much, only to "come and see," and we didn't wait to have her ask us twice. She had taken up the prettiest place with moss and green branches. There was a nice, smooth stump for a counter and scales made of strings and birch bark; there was white sand for sugar and pebbles for coffee, and she had made cunning little paper bags to put things in. Oh, it was such fun! We bought and bought, and she gave us some real gingerbread—such good gingerbread that her grandmother made—because she said storekeepers gave things when they had an opening. We forgot all about my wanting her, and almost forgot to play keep house at all, because we were all the time running to the store. She had so much custom that she said one of us might be clerk, but everybody spoke for the place, and so we had to take turns. It was the very nicest noontime we'd had, and nobody ever thought of leaving 'Manda Jane out after that; we couldn't do without her.

"How did you ever come to think of anything like that?" Delia asked her one day.

"Grandma made me think of it," she said. "You see, I felt a little bit lonesome, and I thought"—her face grew red and sober, and she stopped a minute, then she said the words right out—"I thought you girls didn't like me, and wouldn't ever be friends, and I told Grandma there wasn't any place for me. 'Make a place, then,' she said. 'All the world wants the ones that are willing to make themselves wanted.' So then I stopped thinking how you ought to make it pleasanter for me, and began to plan how I could make things nicer for you."—Kate Hamilton in Sabbath School Visitor.



1.—The nom de plume of Charles Lamb.
2.—A child's toy.
3.—Steel or iron.
4.—One who defied the lightning.
5.—The first name of a famous woman painter.
6.—Early morning.
7.—Empty.
8.—An European river.
9.—One of the United States.

Primals and finals give the names of two people who are much "in the public eye" at this time.

CANNIE SCOTT.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two men were hired to dig a ditch for $36. One end of the ditch was hard and the other soft. The hard end was worth $1.25 per rd. for digging, and the other end only worth 75 cents per rd. One man commenced work at one end, the other at the other end; how many rods must each dig, in order to earn his $36?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4.—GOOSE PIE.

"Cakf dna lil tewn pu het Hih,
Ot cheft a dna fo treaw
Racj Jelf nowd rad keorb sih wroch,

toward refining the material used, and he soon succeeded in producing a beautiful cream-colored porcelain, which became popularly known as "Queen's ware," Queen Charlotte having much admired it, and extended her patronage to the manufacturer. He next busied himself in emulating the grace of antique models, and the celebrated sculptor Flaxman was employed to furnish designs for his wares. In this way, what he found a rude and barbarous manufacture, he raised to the level of a fine art, and he found his reward in the amassing of a large fortune. In 1771, he moved his works some little way from Burslem, and gave the new site the fanciful name of Etruria, as that of the country of old most celebrated for the beauty of its ceramic products. Here he died in 1795.

CALLY GRAFF.

2.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

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Ot cheft a dna fo treaw
Racj Jelf nowd rad keorb sih wroch,
Nad Bij meac blorning treaf."

BOY BLUE.

5.—QUERY.

There was a dynastic line of English monarchs founded in 1066 who can give the name of the dynasty, of its founder, also the name of the person in whom it became extinct, with the date of its extinction?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"No life
Can be pure in its purpose, and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby."

ILLI NOIS.

**Answers to Puzzles of May 2.**

1.—Thomas Gainsborough.

2.—Write the sets of letters under each other in the following order: FONOL IDENT, NNDCA, EEEER, EPCLA; commencing at the corner left, down, right, up, right, down, left, down, right, beginning.—Declaration of Independence.

3.—81 and 1-7 degrees (See Chat).

4.—Oregon.

5.—It is Mathematical Science of which it can be said, that the truths it conveys are faultless, infallible and liable to no error. It is the only science that is exempt from the caprices of fashion, and superior to the individual errors and infirmities of those through whose hands it is transmitted.

O. W. Holmes wrote:

"If word of mine another's gloom has brightened,
Through my dumb lips, the heaven-sent message came;
If hand of mine, another's task has lightened,
It felt the guidance that it dares not claim."

Chat.

The 'Caderny was represented by L. C. Stover, Ill. Nois, Pauline, and Marley Cranford this morning.

The three first-named puzzle recited correctly, and the latter handed in another original "rithmetic" as his day's work.

Pauline, your work was entered up on the school register, but perhaps you overlooked in printing Chat. All the 'Cademicians as well as the "wielder of the birch" unite in sympathy for you, and hope you will soon be entirely recovered.

H. H. Leonard sends this solution to his problem. It takes 10 degrees of heat to melt ice, being reduced by the process to 32 degrees. Steam contains 1141 degrees of heat, without regard to what is sensible to a thermometer; consequently, 8 lbs. of ice requires 80 degrees to melt it and that subtracted from 1141 leaves 34 to be divided by 7, equals 4 and 1-7, which is the number of degrees the temperature is raised from 32. Add this to 32 the plus 4 and 1-7 equals 37 and 1-7.

# MRS. M'KINLEY BECAME ILL

## And the President Went With Her to San Francisco on Sunday.

San Francisco, May 13.—Secretary Cortelyou this morning gave out the following bulletin as to Mrs. McKinley's condition:

"Mrs. McKinley rested well during the night and this morning was quite as comfortable as her physicians expected her to be."

President McKinley will not decide until later in the day whether or not he shall go to San Jose.

There is a possibility of President McKinley abandoning his proposed trip into the Northwest. Unless there is a radical change for the better in Mrs. McKinley's condition the Presidential party will leave for Washington soon after the celebrations in this section are over. Mr. McKinley is very much worried over the condition of his wife and it is even possible that many of the functions arranged in his honor for this week may be postponed or abandoned. Secretary Cortelyou has announced that if Mrs. McKinley shall continue the trip with the President she will not engage in any of the official functions arranged for the party but will remain as quiet as possible during the remainder of the tour.

President McKinley arrived in this city quietly yesterday afternoon, several hours ahead of time scheduled. The state of Mrs. McKinley's health was such that the President decided to leave Del Monte and bring his wife to this city immediately, to the home of Henry T. Scott, where she could have complete rest for a few days and where a specialist could be consulted if necessary.

A special of two cars and a locomotive was made up from the President's special and at 12:30 o'clock the President, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Barber, the President's niece, Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Scott let Del Monte for San Francisco, leaving the remainder of the Presidential party at Del Monte. Only a few hundred people greeted the President upon his arrival in this city. Mrs. McKinley was carried in a steamer chair by two colored porters to a closed carriage in waiting. She was heavily veiled and the President and Dr. Rixey followed close behind. Mrs. McKinley was gently placed in the carriage and the President and Dr. Rixey took seats in the same vehicle. The President was quite pale and looked serious. The rest of the party followed in carriages to the Scott residence.

The day after leaving New Orleans a bone felon appeared upon Mrs. McKinley's finger. Her hand became swollen and gave her considerable pain, and produced fever that prevented her from sleeping. Dr. Rixey twice lanced the felon and gave her some relief in that way. Mrs. McKinley bore it bravely and urged that the program at the cities and towns should not be modified in any particular on her account.

Mrs. McKinley bruised her hand while the train was rounding a sharp curve in Texas and she has suffered considerably from the bruise since. Her delicate health has aggravated the injury.

### The Cabinet Follows.

Watsonville, Cal., May 13.—The members of the cabinet left Del Monte on schedule time this morning in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday before the departure of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley for San Francisco. The original itinerary between Del Monte and San Francisco will be followed. Secretary of State Hay will represent the President until the latter rejoins the party.

Pajaro was the first stop to-day. The train remained there ten minutes, and a crowd was in waiting. Secretary Hay briefly explained the cause of the President's absence, but made no speech. Several little children carried roses into the train for the ladies of the cabinet. The train left the main line here for the trip to Santa Cruz.

San Francisco, May 14.—Secretary Cortelyou has issued the following bulletin:

"The doctors, after their morning consultation, find that Mrs. McKinley has lost nothing, but has gained a little since last night's rest."

Secretary Cortelyou stated that the President had not yet decided as to his plans for the next two days. Everything depends, he said, upon Mrs. McKinley's condition. The President will participate in the parade this afternoon and hold a public reception in the new ferry building this evening. Beyond that nothing has been decided.

The trip to the Northwest is still in doubt and the President will not decide until the latter part of the week whether he shall go north. The President decided not to go to Stanford university. He was expected to address the students there and later lunch at the Burlingame club. Instead, he quietly remained in San Francisco until this afternoon, when he met the rest of his party at the railroad station and rode in the elaborate parade arranged in his honor.

If Mrs. McKinley continues to improve the President will continue his trip to the Northwest. If, however, she does not rally sufficiently the Northwest trip will be abandoned and the President will take her direct to Washington.

President McKinley will make his official entry into San Francisco late this afternoon, accompanied by the members of the cabinet who crossed the country with him.

He will be escorted through the principal streets by an imposing body of regular and volunteer troops, veterans of the Mexican and civil wars and citizens.

In the carriages following the presidential party's twenty-nine, will be the thirty-six visiting congressman from various states, the eighteen San Francisco supervisors, some ten or twelve members of the general committee and other notable persons.

After recieving the parade from a stand which has been erected on Van Ness avenue, he will be driven to the Scott residence, over which the presidential flag will fly while it remains his temporary home. In the evening he will pass through the illuminated streets of the city to the Union Ferry depot. Immense crowds will welcome the President to the coast metropolis, as every city and village in the state is sending its people here by every train and boat.

Much sympathy is everywhere expressed for Mrs. McKinley, and the desire is universal that her health may improve so that she will be able to attend some of the social functions which have been arranged in her honor.

### Absence Deeply Regretted.

Palo Alto, Cal., May 14.—President McKinley this morning telegraphed Secretary Hay that he will not leave Mrs. McKinley's bedside to-day. This cast a gloom over the entire party. It had been hoped Mrs. McKinley's condition would permit the President to join the party on its arrival here for the visit to the Leland Stanford University. Among the members of the party this morning the prevailing opinion was that Mrs. McKinley's condition will necessitate the complete abandonment of the trip beyond San Francisco.

### TO VISIT THE COAST.

San Francisco, May 11.—A number of Eastern congressmen, most of the members of the rivers and harbors commission, will soon visit California, and during their stay of three weeks will thoroughly inspect the rivers and harbors of the state.

**An Excellent Combination.**

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle


# NO LEAGUE FORMING

## Much Speculation, However, Is Indulged in by Some of the Foreign Press.

Berlin, May 14.—Government circles furnish denial that any negotiations are going on between Austria and Germany for a European commercial league against the United States. The idea is regarded as impracticable, owing to the diversities of race and commercial interests.

The representative of the Associated Press interviewed Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, and Frank H. Mason, the United States consul bore, in regard to the matter. They both said they had not heard of any negotiations in connection with the league referred to. They regarded the matter as chimerical and did not believe there were any two nations in favor of such a league.

### As Viewed From London.

London, May 14.—While the German-Austrian proposals for an anti-American combination have not yet assumed anything like definite form, the idea is attracting considerable attention, both in Great Britain and on the continent, especially the latter, where the newspapers have eagerly swallowed an alleged interview in which J. Pierpont Morgan is quoted as declaring that "he and his associates would not only swamp British trade, but would paralyze German competition as well."

The representatives of an Austro-German retaliatory movement, therefore, find much favor among the continental newspapers, though there is little evidence that it has yet acquired any official backing of a practical character. The opinion here is that German official circles are using the "peril of American competition" as a battle-cry to bring the agrarians into line on the canal bill, and that it s also employed to emphasize the profitableness of the commercial friendship of Germany and Russia, "who," it is urged by the Cologne Gazette, "if they could reach a commercial understanding, could, without the rest of Europe, put such pressure on America that she would be forced to accommodate her policy to that of a European commercial system."

### NASH'S BIG TREE.

Santa Cruz, Cal., May 14.—Governor Nash and party arrived at the Big Trees at noon yesterday, an hour after the presidential party left. Luncheon was served in their honor under the auspices of the board of trade. A giant tree, close to the one known as "General Grant," was named after Governor Nash. The entire party, escorted by citizens, was then brought in carriages to this city. At the station here the governor and those with him were presented flowers by a delegation of native daughters of the golden west. Late in the afternoon the party left for San Francisco.

### FEARFUL CLOUDBURST.

Pittsburg, May 11.—A mighty cloud burst struck Tarentum and vicinity about 5 o'clock last evening, and did many thousands of dollars worth of damage in a very short time. Suddenly, without any warning the flood-gates were opened. Rain fell in torrents for one hour, barns were washed down off the hills, and in some cases were upturned against residences. Bridges were washed away, the railroad bed was washed away at Creighton, the railroad track was covered with three feet of water for more than three miles. Telegraph and telephone poles and trees were washed down onto the tracks for a long distance, and at least seven hundred cellars were flooded. People were panic stricken when they saw the floods descending, and many moved their furniture from their homes. It looked as though the whole town would be washed away from the rise of waters, and even on the higher grounds houses were endangered. Before the storm abated the rain turned to hail, and inside of ten minutes more than an inch of hail covered the ground for miles. Big landslides are reported from up the road, and across the river on the Valley railroad, but it is not known here just what the loss will be, as outside communications have been damaged badly. To-night people seem to be terror-stricken. In the morning the damage can be estimated better. No loss of life has been reported. Morning is awaited anxiously by hundreds of people who are to-night flooded, and some of them ruined by the rush of waters.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 11.—A cloudburst east of Wheeling to-night caused the overflowing of Peters, Charles and Wood's runs, tributaries of Wheeling creek. At Triadelphia, the Baltimore & Ohio tracks were covered with water for several hours and trains were held up, including two passenger trains. At Greggsville, a little child, name unknown, is said to have been washed away and drowned. Between Greggsville and Leatherwood, a suburb, the wall of water came down ten feet in height, taking bridges, outhouses and logs. It is feared several lives were lost.

### NOTED ARTIST DEAD.

Colorado Springs, Col., May 14.—Harvey B. Young, a widely known landscape artist, is dead here from congestion of the lungs. He was born at Post Mills, Vt., and was 55 years of age.

# AT LOGGERHEADS.

## Governor Dole and the Legislature of Hawaii.

Honolulu, May 4.—Via San Francisco, May 11.—The first territorial legislature of Hawaii came to an end on the evening of April 30, according to Governor Dole, and on the next night, according to the majority of both houses. The legislature ended its existence at loggerheads with the governor all along the line and without having passed a single one of the important measures to which the home rulers were committed except the county government act, which the governor killed by a vest pocket veto.

The last act of the house on the evening of the 30th was to pass a concurrent resolution containing a memorial to President McKinley asking for the removal of Governor Dole. He is charged with having hindered work of the session by his hostility by withholding information and reports called for and refusing to co-operate with the lawmakers. The President is asked in the resolution to use his influence in behalf of an extra session of the legislature to transact general legislation, which Dole refuses to grant. The Hawaiians claim they have not had time in which to work out the plans of lawmaking they had formed in the thirty days of the regular session. In conclusion the home rulers ask that Dole be removed if the President sees no other way to bring about an extra session of the territorial legislature, declaring that the governor has acted in such a manner as to lose the confidence of a majority of the people of the territory and charging that he has not dealt fairly with the home rule legislature. The concurrent resolution passed through both houses by large majorities, all the native home rule members voting for it. Governor Dole created a sensation in both houses by informing the committee sent to him to ask for an extra session that he had been reliably informed that bribery was taking place. Both houses passed a resolution demanding proof. In reply the governor stated that general charges of bribery had been made in the local papers and on the floor of the senate, but had not been investigated, in spite of the appointment of committees to look after them, and that the matter was being investigated by the government with a view to punishing the offenders if evidence against them could be obtained.

The governor has issued a call calling an extra session for appropriation bills only, to commence May 8.

Circuit Judge Humphreys is about to call a special grand jury to investigate the charges of bribery in the legislature.

# CRACKED SAFE.

## Woman Made $40,000. Husband Cables, "Good. Give 'Em Safe, Too."

New York, May 14.—The wife of a merchant in Yonkers was moved to attempt safe-breaking by the craze to speculate. Her husband is in Europe. In his safe were 500 shares of Northern Pacific. A Wall street man who had sold them to him rushed to the wife and offered her $60,000 for the bunch, which represented a profit of $40,000.

"But I don't know the combination of the safe," expostulated the wife in answer to the Wall street man's frantic appeal for the stock.

"Well, blow it open, send for a professional cracksman, hire a safe expert. I'll pay any man $1,000 to get the safe open."

The wife protested, but the Wall street man finally induced her to consent to the burglary and he got the stock. The wife spent $15 cabling the news of the transaction to her husband and got the reply: "Good; give him the safe, too."

### ITALIANS ASSAULTED.

Iola, Kas., May 9.—Italian laborers who came here to take the places of striking cement workers were assaulted last night by strikers and sympathizers and driven to the railroad station for deportation. Workmen from the smelters joined with workmen from the Iola cement plant to run the Italians out of town. For some time there has been trouble between the men employed at the cement plant and some of the foremen. To fill the vacancies caused by strikes and disagreements a carload of Italians was shipped here from Kansas City Tuesday night. The Italians were 22 in number and were divided into two shifts, half working Wednesday and the other half working Wednesday night. About 9 o'clock the old workmen augmented by men from the smelters surrounded the little camp of tents on the creek bank near the factory and demanded that the men come out. The Italians answered by firing several shots, and the crowd outside immediately replied. It is said three Iola men were wounded and one Italian shot in the back. The Italians broke from the tents without hats or coats and took to the woods, but were quickly captured. One was clubbed from a tree where he had crawled for safety and fell in the water where he floundered out on the other bank, only to be again taken. When the whole crowd was captured, they were lined up and marched to the Santa Fe station where they were held until the north bound passenger train arrived. They were put aboard and sent out of town.

### IN QUEST OF GOLD.

Chicago, May 13.—A party of 100, including civil engineers, machinists, mining experts, assayists and guides, left Chicago last night for New York, where they sail, on May 18, for Colombia, South America, whither they go in quest of gold along the river Mechi. Already there are four car loads of machinery and tools at New York, which will be taken along and used by the party.

The property which is to be explored lies 200 miles from Zaragoza, on the Magadlina river. It comprises 10,000 acres, and was recently acquired by Philip D. Block, of the Inland Steel Company, and Louis Benjamin, of the Block-Pollak Iron Company.

### CANCER CURE.

Central Villa, Conn., May 9.—A new cancer cure of undoubted benefit is given to the world by Stephen Griggs, of Brooklyn. A traveling man from Hartford was cured by Griggs some months ago. Miss Anna Surrette, a Brooklyn lady, ascribes her cure to Mr. Griggs' method. Mr. Kingsley, of Plainfield, has lately been under treatment for an aggravated cancer and is said to be nearly cured. The treatment consists in eating boiled yellow corn and drinking the water in which it is boiled. No other food is allowed during the treatment. At least thirty days is necessary to complete a cure.

### DIED ON THE OCEAN.

London, May 13.—Archbishop Lewis, of Ontario, died on board the Atlantic Transport line steamer Menominee, May 4. He embarked seriously ill, as the result of pneumonia, and intended to stay in London a short time, and proceed to Egypt. He was accompanied by his wife and a trained nurse. During the night of May 3 he sank rapidly, and he died at 4 o'clock the next morning. His body was embalmed, and taken to his residence here.


PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.


# CUBAN COMMISSION

## Presents a Report Favoring Acceptance of Platt Amendment.

Havana, May 8.—The commission which has just returned from Washington has presented to the constitutional convention an extensive report of their conference with President McKinley and Secretary Root, and a glowing account of the banquets and receptions tendered them. Senor Giberga objected to incorporating an account of the social program in the report, but the commission insisted upon this point.

In reference to the third clause of the Platt amendment, the report stated that the United States would not intervene unless Cuba were attacked by a foreign power, or unless there existed in Cuba a condition of affairs similar to that which existed under Spain at the time of American intervention.

Regarding coaling stations, the report set forth that the places so desired by the United States were Capes Maisi and San Antonio, and another point commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico; these would be definitely determined upon when drawing up the treaty and that the object of these stations would be the maintenance of the independence of Cuba as well as the protection of the United States. The report also said that the United States would in no way interfere in the local government, and that President McKinley had promised to appoint a committee to meet a Cuban committee to discuss the economic questions, and to draw up a commercial treaty as soon as the republic is established, and that he advised the Cubans in the meantime to study the situation in this respect. The Republicans answered that Secretary Root had said there was nothing in the Platt amendment to prevent Cuba having representatives in foreign countries.

The report has evidently made a good impression, and only a few radicals will continue to oppose its acceptance.

Senor Villuenda, in an open letter declaring his intention to accept the amendment, said he first thought that if the convention rejected the amendment, Washington might change its policy, as he then believed the amendment was the work of party.

"I now believe," says Senor Villuenda, "that the amendment is the work of the nation.

"There is no use in objecting to the inevitable. It is either annexation or a republic with the amendment, and I prefer the latter. The United States government, by insisting upon the amendment, shows that the Americans have changed from their policy before the war, and that they no longer rely upon the Monroe doctrine to protect the interests of American republics."

The convention will meet Thursday, and it is expected to take definite action Saturday.

### RADICALS DISSATISFIED.

Havana, May 14.—The Cuban constituticual convention met yesterday in secret session and formally considered the report of the commission that went to Washington to obtain more definite information regarding the intentions of the United States government. General Sanguily objected to the report on the ground of incompleteness, pointing out that the commission made no recommendations. "They were sent to Washington," he said, "with the object of getting some of the bases changed, but they offer no explanation as to why the changes could not be effected, nor do they express an opinion regarding acceptance or rejection of the Platt amendment, as we had expected they would do."

Senors Tamayo, Llorente and Betancourt replied that Secretary Root had explained that the bases could not be changed as the Platt amendment was the final policy of the Washington administration. It was useless, therefore, they went on to say, for them to insist upon a change but the construction Mr. Root had put upon the bases, together with his assurance that the United States would establish an independent government in Cuba, and would not interfere with Cuban sovereignty, influenced them in favor of accepting the amendment, although they did not recommend this course in the report.

Senor Portuendo declared he did not agree with his colleagues who had already spoken, but was opposed to accepting the Platt amendment.

Senor Juan Gualberto Gomez moved that the report be referred to the committee on relations, whose last report has still to be acted upon. The motion carried.

### PORTO RICAN JUSTICE.

San Juan de Porto Rico, May 10.—Castro Garcia, who absconded with revenue funds to the amount of $2,000 in June last, and who was extradited from Havre in July, has been tried by a native court and sentenced to thirty-two years' imprisonment.

Santiago Palter, the island's most prominent notary and lawyer, has been found guilty of temporary imprudence in accepting a bogus bondsman, and has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He has appealed to the insular supreme court.

# SOUTH AFRICA.

## CAPTURED MORE BOERS.

London, May 13.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated May 12, says:

"Grenfell has occupied Louistrichart, capturing 50 Boers, with rifles. Louistrichart was previously held by the British with forty surrendered Boers.

"Other columns report eight Boers killed, twenty wounded, 132 prisoners, 224 surrenders and a machine gun, 6,400 rounds of ammunition, 150 wagons and 870 horses captured."

### KITCHENER'S REPORT.

London, May 11.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, May 10, as follows:

"Since May 5, 28 Boers have been killed, six wounded, 130 taken prisoner, and 183 have surrendered. Nine thousand rounds of ammunition, 230 wagons, 1,500 horses and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured."

### Mrs. Botha.

Durban, May 13.—Mrs. Louis Botha, who has obtained consent to interview Mr. Kruger and urge him to advocate peace, sailed to-day for Europe on the steamer Dunvegan Castle.

### DeWet Again.

London, May 13.—General DeWet, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pretoria, has resumed operations and is reported to have crossed into the Transvaal with 2,000 men.

### CLOSED THE FACTORY.

Indianapolis, May 13.—George Dudley, a saloonkeeper, was in police court Saturday on the charge of selling liquor to a drunken man. His arrest was the result of workmen getting drunk and causing the closing down of a factory.

G. F. Latty, the manager of the Standard Tack and Brad company, who filed the warrant, said that nearly all his workmen were experts whose places could not be filled without sending east or to Canada for other men.

Latty said he came here from Montreal, where he was manager of a similar concern, in January, and since that time his factory here had been closed at least twenty times on account of his workmen congregating in Dudley's saloon and getting drunk.


# Is Your Breath Foul With Catarrh?

**Has Catarrh Destroyed Your Sense of Smell so that you do not know how Foul and Sickening your Breath is to Others?**

**Do You Continually K'hawk and Spit—Does the Back of Your Nose Leak Nasty Futrid Clots Into Your Throat?—That is Catarrh—the Worst—the Kind We Cure Free.**

The person who has a severe case of Catarrh is the most disagreeable person on the face of the earth. The air of any room is soon fetid with the loathsome odors that they exhale. It is the odor of dead, decaying tissue, and there is no smell on earth so sickening to the human being. Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. As the sense of smell weakens, the bad odor of the breath increases. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed, in time so that the person who has catarrh does not seem to realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting; pumping and sucking the putrid mass of mixed decayed tissue, mucous and scabs from their nose and spitting nasty yellow-green mass about promiscuously until they are shunned by every one, and the sight of them is enough to make the stomach of a well person quake. This is not an exaggerated picture, but it is the truth, plainly stated, and if you are a sufferer from catarrh, if you can find a friend that will be plain with you and tell you the truth, they will tell you that you are a living example of the picture just drawn. If you have only a slight attack you can be easily cured before you reach that point, but you will find that already your breath is offensive, and catarrh once started is swift in its work of destruction. If you have already reached that point—you can be cured, but it will take longer. It is a deep seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. The blood must be purified and weighted with a remedy that will expel the germs from the body. That is what Gauss' Catarrh Tablets do. We send you a trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 361 Main St., Marshall, Mich.


# IN THE PHILIPPINES

## Barrows' Trial Ended. Rounding Up the Remaining Rebels.

Manila, May 11.—5:35 p. m.—The trial of Capt. Frederick J. Barrows of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, quartermaster of the department of Southern Luzon, on charges connected with the commissary scandals, was finished today. The verdict has not yet been announced.

The department of Southern Luzon is sending various expeditions in pursuit of the remaining Filipino bands. It is expected that the island of Mindoro will be occupied in the near future. Many fugitive Tagalos and a quantity of arms are reported to be concealed in Mindoro.

The United States Philippine commission is overrun with applications for civil positions and the officers of the new provinces are submitting many questions to the commission. The routine business of the commissioners is heavy. The provincial officers have encountered no serious difficulties.

A party of insurgents partly burned the bridge near Lucban, Tayabas province, Thursday night, but were driven back without loss on either side.

### THEY WANT NOZALEDA.

Manila, May 11.—A petition is on its way to the pope, signed practically by all the native priests, against the return here of Archbishop Chapelle, as administrator, and favoring the return of Archbishop Nozaleda, who, although in Rome, is still archbishop of Manila, his resignation never having been accepted. The opposition to Archbishop Chapelle is chiefly on account of his expressed intention to encourage the establishment of American priests in the Philippines. The petition cites an American military order prohibiting the placing of ecclesiastics over people who are opposed to them. There is no probability of Archbishop Chapelle's return or his transposition from the archbishopric of New Orleans.

The petition indicates a change of sentiment with reference to Archbishop Nozaleda. The question is whether the people will approve of it. The friar issue is dwindling. If the friars return to the localities where they are wanted it is believed it will not concern the government unless unlawful acts are committed. The question of the ownership of the friars' lands will be settled through suits brought by the complaining towns, rather than on the government's initiative.

Aguinaldo's life is quiet. He seldom goes out, and is always accompanied by a guard, as there is some apprehension of his assassination by friends of General Luna or personal enemies.

### A SKIRMISH.

Manila, May 8.—Lieutenant John D. L. Hartman, with sixty-three men of troop "K," of the First cavalry, encountered 250 insurgents near the village of Balayan, in Batangas province, Luzon. The enemy made three stands and were each time defeated by the American cavalrymen. There were no American casualties.

A navy court of inquiry is investigating the alleged connection of Lieutenant Richard H. Townley with the case of Captain Reed, who has been tried for official misconduct in connection with the commissary department.

### WILL PAY IN THIRTY ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS

Berlin, May 14.—A dispatch received here from Pekin says the note of the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries accepting the amount of indemnity demanded by the powers proposes to pay the first of 30 installments of 15,000,000 taels in July, 1902.

### CANNON'S ESTATE.

Salt Lake, Utah, May 9.—The will of the late George Q. Cannon was filed for probate to-day. The will disposes of an estate approximating $1,000,000. The estate is divided into two parts, the first part consisting of gilt-edged securities worth $200,000. This is to remain in trust until George Q. Cannon's youngest child, now nine years of age, attains his majority. All of the thirty-three children of President Cannon are given an acre of land from the Cannon farm and $2,000 in cash on attaining majority or at marriage, the balance of the $200,000 to be divided among the children when the youngest child becomes of age. While polygamy was recognized by the Mormon church Mr. Cannon had four wives. To these are willed their homes, provision also being made for their maintenance during life.

The remainder of President Cannon's estate, valued at $800,000 and consisting of 33,000 acres of farm land, interest in flour mills, irrigation companies and stock in banks, etc., passes into possession of the George Q. Cannon association, of which President Cannon's children and his nephew, John M. Cannon, are stockholders, to be held in trust until the youngest child is forty years of age.

# KAISER'S MIND.

## Actions Which Point to Lack of Balance.

Berlin, May 13.—A prominent correspondent sends the following out relative to the Kaiser's mental condition:

Some facts have of late become public which go to confirm the opinion, held by many keen observers—both medical and otherwise—all along, that the Kaiser is not of normal mind.

In previous letters I have pointed out how very difficult, often impossible, it is to obtain what may be called actually trustworthy information about the Kaiser's state of health, about those sayings and doings of his which would really be an index to his inner life.

What I now state may, however, be depended upon. The Kaiser, always prone to rush from one extreme to the other, not only in his actions and speeches, but also in his opinions about the most vital points of politics, foreign and domestic, has since the Bremen attempt upon his life, which seems to have left an indelible impression upon his mind (and that of his wife as well), shown various fresh symptoms of an abnormal mental condition.

He has been morose for whole days, and even in the society of others, of a large company, has barely been able to rouse himself, and these moods have generally, without any visible cause, suddenly given way to more or less short periods of gayety, often boisterousness.

Moreover, he, who has all along drunk plentifully, both of beer and wine, has lately increased his daily average considerably. During his three days' stay at Bonn he was rarely quite sober, and here in Berlin there have recently been circulated well-authenticated reports of his indiscretion in this respect.

One such story was told by the president of the Reichstag. Count Ballestrem, who on congratulating the Kaiser upon his escape in Bremen, was amazed by the monarch flaring up immediately, and launching off into a tirade of unmeasured abuse against what he called "a horde of conspirators." His face flushed a deep scarlet, and his gestures became violent, and he struck the table with his clenched fist in the excess of his feeling.

I will not repeat here every tride more or less confirmatory of the Kaiser's abnormal condition, but to the best of my judgment it is certain that during the last two months a serious change has taken place in him.

The belief in Germany that this is so is penetrating wider and wider circles. Many draw a parallel between William II. and his grandunele, Frederick William IV., of Prussia, whose mental condition, before it was professionally and constitutionally admitted to be softening of the brain, closely resembled that of William II.

### SALISBURY'S HEALTH.

New York, May 9.—A dispatch to the World from London says:

Alarming reports about Lord Salisbury's condition are prevalent. A. J. Balfour, the government leader of the house of commons, and a nephew of Salisbury, had a private audience with the king which is understood to have been caused by the prime minister's failing health. There has been complete silence on the subject for three weeks, the only indication that he was not recovering being afforded by the postponing of his return from the Riviera.

The attack of influenza before Easter left him extremely enfeebled, and the news received in London shows that

his debility is obstinately resisting all treatment and has now reached a grave point.

The World correspondent asked Lord Hugh Cecil, one of Lord Salisbury's sons, if it was true the premier was seriously ill. He replied: "I know of no ground for such a statement." The possibility of Lord Salisbury's retirement has been freely canvassed in political circles. His death would not dissolve the ministry, but would lead to its reconstruction. The World correspondent hears that King Edward would first ask the Duke of Devonshire to take the premiership, and if he should refuse would then ask Mr. Balfour to accept it. Mr. Chamberlain is now regarded as quite "out of the running."

London, May 11.—Lord Salisbury, bronzed and looking exceedingly well, returned last evening from Beulcu, in the south of France.

### A THIRD NOTE.

Constantinople, Friday, May 11.—A third note, evidently emanating direct from the sultan was delivered to-day to the ambassadors, demanding in peremptory language, the immediate suppression of the foreign postoffices, and reiterating the charges of smuggling against foreign officials. The ambassadors immediately returned the note to the porte, thus creating a partial cessation of relations between the embassies and the Turkish government.

Paris, May 13.—7:15 p. m.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press learns on trustworthy authority that unless the sultan of Turkey yields on the question of interference with the foreign postoffices, the powers will probably present an ultimatum in a few days, backed by a naval demonstration. The powers, including Germany, are acting in perfect unison in this matter.

### ENGLISH CENSUS.

London, May 10.—According to the returns of this year's census the total population of England and Wales is 32,525,716. This is an increase over the population of 1891 of 3,078,191, or, in other words, an increase of 12.15 per cent. in the last ten years. The increase for the decade between 1881 and 1891 was 11.65 per cent. According to the census 48 counties show increases while 14 show decreases.

### Steamer Sunk.

St. Louis, Mo., May 14.—The first authentic information concerning the wreck of the steamer City of Paducah, of the St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Company, which occurred at Brunkhorst Landing, Ill., late Sunday night, was obtained upon the arrival of the steamer City of Clifton, at this port early to-day.

Fifteen persons lost their lives in the catastrophe, six whites and nine blacks.


# BIG DRESS GOODS OFFER.

For $1.99 we furnish a Full Dress Pattern of seven yards of genuine NORTON FANCY BLACK MERCERIZED CREPON DRESS GOODS, regular value, $6.00.

**SEND NO MONEY.** Cut this ad. out (No. 1336) and send to us and we will send you a big full dress pattern of seven yards of this fine, new style dress goods by express C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine the goods at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, such a dress pattern as you could not buy from your store's expert at home at less than $6.00, a dress of grace that is seldom found in country stores at any price, pronounced by everyone the greatest value ever offered, you pay the express agent **$1.99** and express charges. Express charges will average from 35 to 50 cents. By ordering two or more dress patterns at once the charges per pattern will be much reduced. If more than seven yards are wanted, 36 inches wide, at the same price, $1.99 per yard extra.

THIS IS A GENUINE NORTON BLACK MERCERIZED CREPON DRESS GOODS as elegant as can be produced by the most skilful manufacturer of fine dress goods, and is guaranteed perfectly fast color and absolutely free from cotton. Remember that we have bought direct from the manufacturer for cash and that the entire product of the mill is ours. Remember also

# QUEER STRONG BOX

## Once Belonged to Lord Fairfax--Not Opened for Years.

Washington, May 14.—The Shenandoah Valley National bank, at Winchester, Va., is about to erect a new building. Yesterday, while workmen were removing the bank's effects to its temporary quarters, they came across a large iron chest in one of the vaults. It was securely locked and no one knows what the contents are. The chest belongs to the bank only by virtue of possession, the real owner having died before the civil war. None of the officials cares to assume the responsibility of opening it.

For thirty-five years it has lain in the vault of the bank untouched, and for more than a century it has been in either one or the other of the Winchester banks. The chest belonged originally to Thomas Lord Fairfax, and the old baron kept all his valuable papers and deeds to his great estates locked therein. It then descended to a relative, Felix Roberts, owner of Hackwood, near Winchester, who, dying, about forty years ago, appointed the late Henry M. Brent, cashier of the bank, as his executor. Mr. Brent never told any one what was in the stronx-box.

## SCHWAB'S TESTIMONY.

Washington, May 11.—Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was before the industrial commission to-day. He said that the United States company controls eight companies by owning their stock, and that while steps are taken to insure the good will and the co-operation of all these companies each one really is left to conduct business in its own way. As a rule the plan had been to take in only companies which were not competitors, but it was true that there were cases in which two institutions of the same line were brought together, and in such cases the managers were expected to get together in making their plans for sales.

Enumerating the advantages of consolidation, Mr. Schwab said they were found especially in transportation and management and in the utilization of all the ores owned. In this connection Mr. Schwab said that the United States company owns 80 per cent. of the iron ore of the country, and he expressed the opinion that these ore deposits must constantly grow in value because limited. The company makes from 65 to 75 per cent. of the steel products of the country. He also said that there had been no increase in the price of products since the organization of the United States company and that the tendency is toward lower prices.

Discussing the tariff Mr. Schwab expressed the opinion that in articles of manufacture in which labor does not enter as an important factor the tariff might be removed, but that in products into which labor enters largely, such, for instance, as tin plate, it would be necessary either to reduce wages or lose trade if the tariff were removed. He thought that, except on the Pacific coast, the removal of the tariff would not interfere with the production of steel rails and billets. Mr. Schwab took a position against organized labor, saying that it did not give individuals a fair chance in life.

## "DURKEE CLAIM" FRAUD.

Washington, May 10.—The secretary of the treasury has addressed the following letter to the attorney for the "Durkee" claimants:

"Sir:—In reply to your several applications in behalf of John A. Kuykendall, as administrator of the estate of Charles Durkee, deceased, who makes demand upon the United States for the payment to him of sums of money stated at different times at $64,623,512, $79,000,000 and $30,000,000 for the interest he claims in the first mortgage bonds issued by the Pacific Railroad Company when the roads were commissioned, I have to state that, if Mr. Durkee was at any time owner of any of the bonds referred to, record thereof would not be found in the treasury department, but with the records of the railroad companies or elsewhere, as the United States had no control of, or interest in, the first mortgage bonds of the roads. And I have further to state that no moneys or bonds of any description have ever been deposited with or held in trust by the treasury of the United States for any person representing Mr. Durkee or his heirs, nor is there any legal or equitable basis for the so-called Durkee claim upon the United States.

"Two unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure judicial recognition of, and action upon, this claim by suits brought before the court of claims of the United States, and the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in both of which courts the proceedings were summarily dismissed.

"The treasury department therefore, will hereafter decline to answer any communications upon the subject, and will decline also any interviews brought in reference thereto.

Respectfully,

(Signed) "L. J. GAGE, Secretary."

## PHILIPPINE POLICE.

Washington, May 11.—An extensive resume of the organization and varying condition of the Philippine native police force is contained in a statement made public to-day by the division of insular affairs of the war department. The report recites that because of the poverty of the municipalities, the Philippine commission appropriated the sum of $150,000 to provide increased pay for the body and offered, through Gen. MacArthur, further incentive in the way of increased compensation for cases of meritorious and faithful service.

Late reports received at the war department indicate that an efficient and loyal force of native police has now been organized with prospects of further extension and increased ability.

The total force now numbers 6,349 officers and men, a great many of whom are on the "meritorious list" and receive additional pay. The body at present is concentrated principally in Northern Luzon, although the Visayas, Mindanao, Jolo and Southern Luzon have police forces of some strength. In many of the towns the men are fully uniformed.

## ACCOUNTS SHORT.

Washington, May 11.—Controller of the Currency Dawes to-day received a telegram from New Orleans, announcing that the teller of the Hibernia National bank was short in his accounts $30,000. The United States attorney was informed of the shortage, and the teller was at once arrested. The bank's condition is reported good, and the institution has the teller's bond, also said to be good, for $25,000. The bank has a capital and surplus of $800,000.

## NO DECISION.

Washington, May 13.—The United States supreme court to-day adjourned until next Monday without announcing its opinion in the insular cases. The court will have two more sittings for the announcement of opinions and the hearing of motions for its final adjournment for the term on May 27.

### Germany in Venezuela.

Washington, May 11.—The following statement is furnished for publication:

"The department of state has ground for the belief that the German government does not contemplate the acquisition of any island on the Venzuelan coast, nor of a harbor or coaling station in that vicinity."


# R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.


## PECULIAR QUESTION IS INVOLVED IN AN ELECTION FRAUD CASE

Washington, May 14.—Solicitor-General Richards has filed a motion in the United States supreme court for a writ of certiorari in the case of the United States vs. C. E. Lackey. The case involves a peculiar legal question and also the constitutionality of section 5507 of the revised statutes, providing for the punishment of any person found guilty of preventing the beneficiaries under the Fifteenth amendment to the constitution from exercising the right of franchise by bribery. Lackey was prosecuted for keeping a number of colored people from the polls by bribing in a state election in Kentucky. In the Kentucky Federal district court a conviction was secured, but the court of appeals reversed this decision on the grounds that the law is unconstitutional. Mr. Richards admits that the case being criminal, he doubts whether the supreme court has jurisdiction to review the decision of the court of appeals, but expresses a desire to have that point passed upon, and says that if it is not the law will stand abrogated.

## AMERICAN BEEF.

Washington, May 8.—Upon being advised about three weeks ago, through the press dispatches from London, of the exclusion of foreign beef from the British army use, the state department instructed Ambassador Choate to report upon the matter. Information has been received at the department which would indicate that the notice issued by the army contract office of the British war department on April 9 last, excludes from army use for six months from June 1 next, all foreign beef, imported dead or slaughtered. Great Britain.

Dr. Wray, inspector of American cattle, appointed by the department of agriculture, who has investigated the subject, is of the opinion that the order, when carried into effect, will not result in a great, or any considerable, loss to American exporters of beef and cattle, for the reason that the domestic supply of beef for all purposes in Great Britain and Ireland is so limited that whatever beef, by the new ruling and notice, may be shut out from army use, necessarily will be absorbed by the general market. There is no over-supply now. The annual report of the British board of agriculture for 1899 showed the total number of home-bred cattle in the United Kingdom to be as follows:

Cattle in the United Kingdom, in milk or in calf, cows and heifers, 2,562,000; other cattle, 4,078,000; total, 6,640,000.

Dr. Wray is emphatic in expressing his opinon that the new order is not likely to increase the existing prejudice against imported American beef and so to work an indirect loss to our exporters. He has been informed at the army contract office that the reason for making the new order is not because of any such prejudice, either in the war office authorities or among the officers and soldiers of the army who are to be fed; but solely to try to meet complaints from the British farmers, especially in the immediate neighborhood of the places where the army authorities purchase and require delivery, that they are shut out by the foreign article.

## WASHINGTON RELICS.

Washington, May 14.—A conference was held at the department of justice, yesterday, with Solicitor-General Richards, regarding the return of the Washington relics to the Lee family. General Fitzhugh Lee, Miss Mary Custis Lee, with a power of attorney from her brother, George William Custis Lee, the heir to the relics were present, together with Richard Rathbun and Mr. Clark, of the Smithsonian institution. It was decided that the relics will be returned. President McKinley wrote a letter before leaving Washington, directing that this be done. The relics were removed from Arlington in 1862, since which time they have been in possession of the United States government, but the government, in the opinion of Solicitor-General Richards, never has acquired title to them.

### More Bonds Purchased.

Washington, May 11.—The secretary of the treasury to-day purchased $88,000 short term four per cent. bonds at $113.-65.

## DIED FOR HIS COMRADE.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 13.—William Phelps, of Richmond, Ky., and James Stansbury, of this city, were cleaning the inside of an eight-foot upright boiler at the Cerealine mills Sunday afternoon when an employe turned on the steam, thinking the cock was tight. It leaked and the scalding steam poured in on the two men. The only exit was up the ladder to a manhole in the top. Both jumped for the ladder. Phelps reached it first, took one step and stopped. He jumped aside and shouted:

"You go first, Jim; you are married."

Stansbury sprang up the ladder and escaped with slight burns about the face and legs. Though Phelps followed at his heels his act of heroism cost him his life. Both men were being cooked when Phelps jumped aside. By the time he had followed Stansbury up the ladder the flesh was dropping from his limbs. He was cooked alive and with supreme effort dragged his scalded body from the manhole. He lived for two hours in terrible agony, but did not let a groan escape him.

"It was Jim's right to go first," said he quietly. "He is married."

Phelps had been boarding at Stansbury's house. Both men are colored.

## CRUISER BUFFALO ARRIVES.

New York, May 13.—The United States cruiser Buffalo arrived this morning from Manila, via Colombo and the Suez canal. The Buffalo left Cavite, Manila, April 4, and arrived outside the bar at Sandy Hook last night at midnight, making the run in 38 days. The Buffalo brought 591 seamen and 57 marines, the most of whom had enlisted for the war or for three years. They will be discharged at the Brooklyn navy yard.

The Buffalo brought two bodies, one that of Lieutenant Commander Jesse M. Roper, who was killed on the United States steamship Petrel, the other that of P. A. Surgeon Stoughton, who died at Hong Kong.

## ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

New York, May 13.—The Italian steamer Duchess Di Genova arrived today direct from Naples with 1,181 steerage passengers. Two cases of smallpox developed during the voyage. The patients, two young men, were both taken sick on May 9 and were promptly isolated in the ship's hospital. Here they were transferred to the reception hospital. The steamer will be held at quarantine for a thorough disinfection. One hundred and forty-six passengers who occupied quarters in the compartment with the patients will be transferred to Hoffman Island for observation.

# NORTHERN PACIFIC

## Battle for Control of the Road Still Goes On.

New York, May 14.—The World today says that Senator William A. Clark, who is now abroad, was a large purchaser of Union Pacific stock, yesterday, and that these purchases were made in behalf of the Hill-Morgan party.

The World also says:

"An immense battle is now on for control of Union Pacific, the fight being retaliatory by Morgan against the Harriman syndicate for the latter's struggle to wrest Northern Pacific from the Hill-

EDWIN H. HARRIMAN,
Who Is Fighting the Morgan-Hill Interests for the Control of the N. P.

Morgan crowd. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., yesterday completed a revised count of all the stock actually held by them and their allies here and by their agents abroad. This count showed a great change over that made on Saturday. While the stock actually in their possession does not give them control, the margin in very narrow, and they still have a great many purchases to hear from. If one-fourth of these result in deliveries of actual stock, they will have control."

A member of the Harriman-Loeb syndicate, who gave the facts to a World reporter, said:

"When Morgan & Co. stated that they had control of the Northern Pacific, they made the statement in perfectly good faith. In stating now that stock actually in our possession gives every indication that we have got control, we do not wish it to be understood that Morgan & Co. have been saying anything that they were not conscientiously entitled to say."

The Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb syndicate made no attempt to say that the control of Union Pacific could not be purchased away from them by the high prices appealing to some of the stockholders, who are at present allied with them. When their representative was asked yesterday who was buying the big blocks of Union Pacific, he said:

"Our best information is that it is Senator Clark and the First National bank. Of course, in this Senator Clark would be acting in the interests of those who are hostile to Mr. Harriman."

"Is it possible for the other side to get a controlling interest in Union Pacific?"

"We control Union Pacific at the present time, but it would be possible."

"Has one group of stock got enough of actual Union Pacific stock locked up to insure its control?"

"I would not say that."

Official announcement of those who have control of Northern Pacific will not be made until the end of the month, and perhaps not until later.

It was practically settled yesterday that the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road by Northern Pacific and Great Northern would be put through. The two buying roads are to issue $200 in bonds for every $100 par value share of Burlington stock. This will give Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan a profit of nearly $20,000,000. Hill and Morgan bought up great quantities of Burlington before outsiders knew that the purchase was in contemplation. In all it is said they got 400,000 shares at an average price of $150. The price that is to be paid by buying roads is $200.

The spokesman of the Harriman syndicate said:

"We will not oppose the payment of $200 for the Burlington stock, though it is true that great blocks of it were bought up by somebody some time back at a new figure."

## A COMEDY OF DIVORCE.

Cincinnati, O., May 13.—A farce comedy was enacted in Judge David Davis' court, where he granted a divorce to Mrs. William H. Bernard on the ground of cruelty, the cruelty consisting of the husband coupling her name with that of a colored farm hand. The divorce was sought by Bernard, and he was granted alimony of $1 a year for each year of his life to be paid the day before each Thanksgiving. The first payment will be $43, the next year it will be $44, and so on as long as he lives.

Mrs. Bernard is a daughter of Stephen Clarke, a Cincinnati lawyer in ante-bellum days. She was a Mrs. Thornton when Bernard met her in 1899 and won her heart by assiduous court. Mrs. Thornton was left $20,000 in securities and much real estate, and it was on her property at Mount Washington that they lived.

Bernard's alimony does not equal the wages that his wife, who is a "new woman," paid him during the years they lived together. He asserted that he received $2.50 a week, while she asserted that she paid him $250 a year for helping her about the house, doing the family wash and making himself generally useful. It was because he helped himself to $50 due him from her pocketbook that Mrs. Bernard threw a lighted lamp at him. This lamp flinging is one of the specific acts of cruelty upon which he sought to obtain the divorce that went to her. She also gave him money as a dowry when he married her.

## COTTON FIRE.

Augusta, Ga., May 9.—A fire which, at one time, threatened to be a great disaster, broke out in a storage compartment of the Union Compress company building at 1 o'clock yesterday.

The blaze had gained sufficient headway to cover the roof of the building before the alarm could be responded to. The fire was brought under control within an hour.

The losses on cotton are as follows: Whitney & Co., $105,000; Phinzy & Co., $50,400; Compress company, $4,000. The loss on buildings is about $10,000. The cotton is fully insured.

## MRS. NATION ON BAIL.

Wichita, Kan., May 10.—Through the persuasion of her brother, J. W. Moore, of Kansas City, Mrs. Carrie Nation consented to leave the county jail last night. Judge Dale reduced her bond to $100 and her brother put up cash to that amount.


# I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.



# Cures Baldness

Prevents Hair Falling Out. Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Shining Scalps, Eyebrows and Eyelashes.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

Men, Women or Children, Even Bald Heads Can Have a Fine Head of Hair.

D. B. Cherniss, Farmersville, Texas, says the top of his head was entirely bald, but the Remedies have grown a fine crop of hair and everyone in town is surprised to see it.

Says Professor Turner, President of Fairmount College, Sulphur, Ky.: "After being bald for thirty years, I began using the remedy in 1895, and in a few weeks thereafter my entire scalp was covered with a thick downy growth of new hair. The whole of my hair was gone except a fringe around the hat line. In six weeks the bald spot was entirely covered. I had been bald for thirty years, and when hair can be made to grow on such a head as mine no bald headed person need fear the results."

Theresa Fennell, Moscow, Idaho, says: "My head was bald and glossy, but since using the Foso Treatment my hair is now four inches in length and quite curly."

The remedy has cured thousands and no one need fear that it is harmful. We do not ask you to take our word for it or anyone else's. Send for the free trial and learn for yourself just what this wonderful remedy will actually do for you.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 3870 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, they will mail you prepaid a free trial package of their remarkable remedy.


# NATION MAY BUY

## Historic House Built by George Washington for His Brother.

Parkersburg, W. Va., May 14.—The government will probably preserve another of Washington's mansions. It is Harwood, three miles from Charleston, W. Va.

The present owner of the old mansion and spacious grounds is John Augustine Washington, a descendant of the first President.

The project in view is for the government to buy and preserve Harwood as Mount Vernon has been preserved. Representatives of the Washington Manor Association have been spending some days at Harwood looking over the field and negotiating with the present owner.

Harwood, the most notable and oldest of the Washington mansions, is built of stone and was erected about 1756-58 by George Washington for his brother Samuel. It has become of special historic interest because it was there that General Washington entertained Lafayette, Louis Phillippe and his brother, Due de Montpensier, and Count Beaujolias. There also Dorothy Payne Todd became Dolly Madison, who afterward reigned eight years as mistress of the White House.

The great drawing rooms are filled with precious relics of revolutionary days, paintings of illustrious members and friends of the family and other notables.

The famous mantel, one of a pair brought from France by General Lafayette and presented to General Washington and a companion-piece of the one at Mount Vernon, is in a perfect state of preservation.

There are also chests, bric-a-brac, exquisite old blue china and many presents from France and other European countries.

## GROVER'S TIP.

New York, May 9.—Former President Grover Cleveland made $100,000 by the skyrocket flight of Northern Pacific, according to a gossip of stock brokers who in the smoking room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night were discussing Wall street matters.

According to them, Mr. Cleveland bought a considerable block of Northern Pacific outright a year ago, when the stock was selling in the forties. He made the purchase, it was said, on the advice of his former secretary of war, Daniel S. Lamont, who is vice-president of the Northern Pacific system.

Mr. Lamont, soon after he became connected with the "Little Nipper" property, advised many of his friends to invest in the stock, and bought a large block of it himself when it was going begging in the street. Mr. Lamont, it is said, has made more than $1,000,000 by the phenomenal rise in the stock.

William C. Whitney, who was also in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and Thomas F. Ryan, his associate in street railway ventures, also made a lot of money out of Northern Pacific, according to the brokers. They got in on Union Pacific too before it began its remarkable upward flight.

E. C. Benedict, the banker and close personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, has made immense sums out of steel stocks, according to the brokers.

Nearly every Tammany Hall leader of

## TROLLEY RUNAWAY.

New York, May 13.—A trolley car, in which were packed about 115 persons, got away from the motorman yesterday, near Fort Lee, N. J., and dashed down Leonia hill. Every person on the car was bruised, three were seriously hurt, and one of them is likely to die. Frank Sunstruck, the conducteor, it is feared, may lose his life on account of internal injuries, and J. F. Robinson and his wife, of this city, are the two others who were seriously hurt.

The heavily loaded car had started down an incline a quarter of a mile in length, when the motorman lost control. It was going so fast that no one dared to jump off. The road is a winding one. At the foot of the hill it curves sharply. When the front trucks hit the curve they started around it and made it. The rear ones followed part of the way. The wrench upon the car, however, as it swung about was so great that the body was lifted and torn from the trucks and rolled over and hit the ground.

The passengers were caught in and under the car, and were piled in a heap.

### Found Guilty.

Topeka, Kas., May 11.—The jury in the case against Rev. F. Emerson and Dr. M. R. Mitchell found a verdict of guilty. They were in the mob that broke into a joint in North Topeka some weeks ago and the specific charge against them was participating in a riot. Mr. Emerson is pastor of the leading Christian church here and Dr. Mitchell is a well known physician.

# BIG CONSOLIDATION

## Atlantic Transport and the Leyland Lines Unite.

New York, May 14.—President Bernard M. Baker, of the Atlantic Transport line, arrived here from London last night on the steamship Minneapolis. He went to England a short time ago for the purpose of securing, through the aid of J. P. Morgan, the consolidation of the Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines, the fleets of which next year will aggregate 750,000 tons. Should the deal be consummated the combined lines will be the largest in the world.

Mr. Baker comes back for the purpose of attending the wedding of his daughter Marguerite to Thomas B. Harrison, of Baltimore. After the marriage President Baker will return to England, when it is expected that the amalgamation of the Atlantic Transport line with the Leyland line, which has just been purchased by Mr. Morgan, will be perfected.

President Baker, when first spoken to on the subject of the combination of the companies seemed reluctant to discuss the matter, but finally admitted that the combine has as yet no legal standing, but there is a likelihood that in the near future those controlling the two lines may find it to their interests to amalgamate.

President Baker said that the English people have just begun to realize that the United States and Germany are far ahead of them in the manufacture of machinery and are fast taking possession of the ocean-carrying business. This is because these countries are operating the most improved tools, while the English still adhere to antiquated methods which are costly as well as slow.

President Baker also said that the London docks, which originally cost millions to build, are not suitable for the docking of the monster vessels now paying the ocean and parliament has recently passed an act allowing them to be rebuilt.

"It costs a shilling a ton to handle freight under the system in operation at the Atlantic ports here," said President Baker. "Yet to handle the same cargo when it arrives in England costs three shillings a ton. This is because the English dock laborers, who belong to unions, are opposed to the introduction of quick-handling machinery, on the theory that they are labor-saving devices, while, as a matter of fact, these devices give more men work. Take for instance the handling of grain. They have no such thing as hoisting elevators and the vessels have to be unloaded by hand. Then the bags of grain have to be carried to a weighing machine located some distance away on shore and from that point it has to be carried again to a barge upon which it is transported to the warehouse for storage. As in the handling of grain, so it is with all kinds of freight along the English docks. The same can be said of the work in the English factories. If the slow and costly and as modern methods are tabooed manufacturers now realize, when it is too late, that they cannot compete with goods made in this country or Germany.

"To further reduce the expense of operating the Atlantic Transport and Leyland lines, which have always been friendly competitors, and control the entire carrying trade to London, which amounts to 100,000 tons a week from American ports, or 5,000,000 tons a year, a community of interests' would be necessary. I have had my engineer prepare plans for new docks on the other side of the Atlantic, the sites have been selected and surveyed and, of course, the joint use of these by the steamers of the two lines would be a saving and profitable investment. I know that Mr. Morgan has purchased the Leyland line, but just what he is going to do with it at this time I cannot say. If a great deal is about to be consummated and, as reports say, I am interested in it as chairman of the board of directors and the principal stockholder in the Atlantic Transport line, do you think it would be proper for me to discuss the terms or probable agreement in advance? I can say, however, that at the present time the Atlantic Transport line is alone, but I cannot say what may happen in the near future. I have had several interviews with Mr. Morgan.

"The tonnage of the Leyland line is now about 370,000 tons and the vessels they are building or have contracted for will make an increase of 100,000 tons or an aggregate of 450,000 tons in all. The present tonnage of the Atlantic Transport line is about 150,000 tons and the vessels building and contracted for will measure nearly 100,000 tons or roughly, 250,000 tons in all. This would make an aggregate tonnage, were the two lines combined, of over 700,000 tons. The Hamburg-American would be the next with 630,000 tons, and the North German Lloyd third, with its 500,000 tons."

## SCHLEY'S SON ILL.

New York, May 14.—Rear Admiral Schley's decision to take passage for New York on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, scheduled to leave Southampton on Wednesday, three days in advance of the St. Paul, an which he had planned to come home, is due to the serious illness of Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, son of the veteran naval commander.

Dr. Schley is undergoing treatment at St. Luke's hospital for blood poisoning, the result of a singular accident, which took place in his office, on Thursday last. At one time his life was despaired of, but he has gradually improved and at the hospital last night it was said that he would probably recover, although he is still very ill.

Dr. Schley performed a surgical operation in his office last Thursday. In handling a scalpel the instrument slipped through his fingers, and falling point downward penetrated the leather of his shoe, and entered the flesh of the foot. Two hours later unmistakable signs of blood poisoning were apparent.

## BOILED IN BEER.

Troy, N. Y., May 10.—Samuel Bolton, jr., a millionaire brewer and one of the most prominent and influential business men of this city, has been found dead in a vat of boiling beer in his brewery. His body literally was cooked, and death must have been instantaneous.

Much mystery surrounds the circumstances which the authorities are trying to unravel. One singular feature of the case is that Mr. Bolton's hat and watch and chain were found on the floor near the vat. Despite this, friends of the dead millionaire are of the opinion that his shocking end was due to an accident.

Mr. Bolton arose in his usual condition of health and went to his place of business, the Bolton brewery, at the customary hour. Later in the day he was found in the vat of boiling beer on the second floor. Nobody about the brewery seems to be able to throw any light on the circumstances, and apparently no one saw him go to the second floor of the building.

At the time of his death Mr. Bolton was president of the Beacon Electric Company, director of the Manufacturers' National Bank and the People's National Bank, a member of the Riverside Club, president of the Star Knitting Company, of Cohoes, and also was connected with the Empire State Power Company and other corporations.

### Fast Mail Wrecked.

New Orleans, May 13.—Spreading rails caused the southbound Illinois Central fast mail from Chicago to jump the track to-day on a curve near Hazlehurst, 30 miles south of Jackson. Two persons were killed and two were injured.

# SLUMP IN LONDON.

## Still Continues and a Serious Smash Is Threatened.

London, May 14.—According to present plans, J. Pierpont Morgan will not go to America just now.

The situation on the stock exchange to-day was the most remarkable known, as far as Americans were concerned. There was absolutely no trading, the arbitrage people not dealing, and quotations were entirely nominal.

The optimism with which yesterday's settlement of Northern Pacific was hailed, disappeared in the general realization that it was only temporary. Steps are being taken to form an arbitration committee to relieve stock brokers of their difficulties in connection with the Northern Pacific affair. A representative of one of the largest houses said:

"Unless the Morgans and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. accept some such arbitration, nothing can save the London market from a serious smash. The temporary arrangement, it is believed, may overrun the next settlement, but not much longer. It is thought the arbitrators might set a fixed price. That would prevent serious failures, and meet the views of Mr. Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb & Co."

# The Markets.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, May 11.—Bradstreet's says:

"One looks in vain, at this writing, for any evidence that the general business of the country has been in any way interfered with by the—for the time involved—severest fall in prices in the history of the New York Exchange. A very general conclusion reached is, indeed, that this convulsion is purely a "stock panic," not involving or connected with the general industries of the country in any way. There will not, in fact, be a bushel of wheat or a ton of coal less in the country as a result of this convulsion. Speculation in grain and other staples has, however, been checked by the concentration of interest upon the stock market.

"General trade advices this week are, in the main, rather more favorable than those of last week, mainly because of the improvement in crop prospects, due to seasonable rains following planting. The lull in the active buying demand for iron and steel noted last week is even more pronounced to-day, but this is mainly because mills and furnaces are already heavily sold ahead, and large consumers having placed orders, are now waiting delivery. Bank clearings, swelled by enormous stock operations, break all records. Gross railway earnings continue to show satisfactory increases, and failures are down to a normal minimum. The textiles are still the soft spot in the general situation, and are still dull; but export business in cottons is better.

"The feature of the week in the crop situation is the arrival of needed rains throughout the entire northwest, which have placed the spring wheat crop, now nearly all planted, in excellent condition. Corn planting has also progressed well, but warmer weather would be desirable.

"In the southwest and central west, crop reports are very generally good, although oats are reported backward because of cool weather. Late rains have helped the Kentucky farmers, and there will be plenty of new tobacco plants, although the season is two weeks late, and chilly weather retards vegetation in many sections.

"Trade in dry goods is quiet at the west, as is natural in view of the season of the year. Little is doing in clothing. Men's wear woolens are not active—slow and disappointing, in fact—while plain dress goods are selling fairly well. Wool is slow of sale, but there is some more movement in new wools at the interior. Large manufacturers are practically out of the market. Cotton was sold freely early, on continued large receipts, and later sympathized in the declining tendency in stocks, liquidation by Wall street houses being a feature, but steadied later at the 3-16 cent decline on sympathetic selling by the shorts unwillingness to make long commitments on this side on the late summer months.

"New business is less notable in iron and steel than for some time past, but prices are steady and firm at last week's quotations, with furnaces and mills running to their full capacity. The pig iron output on the first of the month is said to be the largest in the country's history, excepting the boom of February, 1900.

"Failures for the week number 193, as compared with 163 last week, 174 in this week a year ago, 169 in 1899 and 250 in 1898. Canadian failures for the week number 26, against 17 last week, 19 in this week a year ago, 21 in 1899, 25 in 1898 and 31 in 1897.

## OHIO CROPS.

The climate and crop bulletin of the Ohio section of the weather bureau for the week ending Monday, May 13, says: There has been much cloudy weather with frequent showers during the week. Heavy downpours of rain also accompanied by hail have occurred in places.

The wet weather has delayed farm work to some extent in northern and eastern counties, but it has advanced vegetation very rapidly.

Clover and timothy fields and meadows have made good progress and the outlook for a good hay crop is flattering. Barley and winter rye continues in splendid condition, rye is heading in places. Pastures are improving.

Oats are coming well and growing fast in most central and western districts, in the northeast and south there are many complaints of poor stands.

Wheat has continued to improve in practically all districts. The growth is very rank in some western counties and the grain beginning to lodge. Along the river valley many correspondents report the outlook much less promising. The Hessian fly is beginning to attack the fields of the northwest and there is some complaint of the chinch bug.

Potatoes are starting well except in some southeastern counties. Gardens are in good condition. Tobacco plants are growing well.

The plowing for and the planting of corn has been delayed. The soil is in splendid condition, however, and the work is being pushed. The seed is germinating very quickly.

Most fruit is setting well in the south and blooming heavily in the north. Many correspondents in northern counties report that apples are not blooming so heavily as other fruits, particularly the late varieties.

A general frost, amounting in places to a freeze, occurred in the north on the morning of the 13th, but at time of writing we have so few reports on the matter that it is impossible to say whether much damage has resulted.

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, May 14.—Close.—Wheat had a relapse to-day and fell back into the old rut. The bugs helped scare people yesterday and helped the bulls put up prices in a big manner. But over night the bears took a bath in turpentine and swore that they did not care for any bug that was ever bred. The crops are still good and there are indications of rain in the southwest, it will lower, but indifferent cables the opening was 4c and on a sickly decline. Northwestern receipts were light, being 123 cars, compared with 284 cars a year ago, but this could not help the situation, and there was a very general impression that some of the operators who had accumulated long lines at Chicago yesterday, would be obliged to liquidate and the bears were greedily waiting to jump onto just such a meal.

For a time during the morning there were indications of a rally, but the unfeeling bears would not give the market a chance for any convalescence and the close was 4c under yesterday for cash and May and 3c under for July. It will be also noticed that this widened the difference between the May and July options. Northwestern markets were fairly strong on a good cash demand, and the bug reports helped the southwest for a time.

Primary receipts were slightly larger than last year and Bradstreet's report on the world's visible supply showed a decrease of 157,000 bushels.

Corn was fairly active and higher. Predictions of rain in the corn belt started this rally.

Oats were quiet and firm.

Clover seed prices hold very firm for October, with little doing.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and May, 46½c; July, 44¾c; September, 44⅝c.

Oats—Cash and May, 28¼c; July, 27½c.

Rye—54c.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.00; October, $5.30.

Timothy seed—$1.95.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | To-day May 13 Close. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 71½ | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | 74⅝ |
| May | 71½ | 74¾ | 74½ | 74½ | 74⅝ |
| July | 73⅝ | 74 | 73⅜ | 73⅝ | 74 |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 71⅝ | 71⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 71⅜ |
| July | 71½ | 72⅜ | 71 | 71⅛ | 71½ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 52 | 54 | 51½ | 54 | 51⅜ |
| July | 44⅜ | 45¼ | 44⅜ | 44⅛ | 44½ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| May | 27⅜ | 28 | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | 27⅜ |
| July | 27⅛ | 28 | 27⅛ | 27⅝ | 27⅜ |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 80⅞ | 81 | 80⅝ | 80½ | 80½ |
| July | 78⅝ | 78¾ | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 78 |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| May | 51 | 51½ | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| July | 48⅜ | 49¼ | 48⅝ | 48¾ | 48⅝ |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 73⅜ | 74 | 73¼ | 73½ | 73⅝ |
| July | 69⅝ | 70 | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 72⅜ | 72⅞ | 72 | 72 | 73 |
| September | 69⅜ | 69¾ | 69⅜ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 74⅛ | 74⅞ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 74⅝ |
| September | 71 | 71¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 71 |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | | | | $14.62 | $14.45 |
| July | $14.77 | $14.87 | $14.70 | 14.77 | 14.72 |
| September | 14.45 | 14.62 | 14.45 | 14.55 | 14.45 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| May | 7.87 | 7.92 | 7.87 | 7.90 | 7.85 |
| July | 7.87 | 7.95 | 7.87 | 7.90 | 7.87 |
| September | 7.87 | 7.87 | 7.87 | 7.92 | 7.87 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| May | 8.05 | | | 8.02 | 8.00 |
| July | 7.85 | 7.90 | 7.85 | 7.85 | 7.85 |
| September | 7.80 | 7.85 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.77 |

### Chicago.

Chicago May 14.—Wheat promised early to have a further advance on dry weather in the southwest, it ruled firm until reports of rain received in Kansas and Oklahoma, when it turned weak and declined a cent on selling by local traders. Liverpool responded feebly to our advance, closing ¼ to ½d lower. Paris unchanged to ½ higher. Primary receipts were slightly under last year's. Clearances, 175,00 bushels. Bradstreet's world's visible decrease, 157,000 bushels. There was good cash inquiry, but no sales given out. Seaboard reports 21 loads. The market is a nervous one with crop conditions the ruling factor. Our advices from the southwest to-day, from reliable sources, are that rain is badly needed. How much good the above precipitation will do remains to be seen. Northwestern crop outlook up to present time is reported to be favorable, with cash situation strong.

Corn was firm, at one time showing 5c advance over night's close. July was well bought; shorts were nervous and covered moderately. On the advance the controlling interest sold, but supported market, which sold up to 56c. The cash demand was not quite so good. To-day's receipts 281 cars, 100 contract. Estimates for to-morrow light, 250. Contract stocks for week increased about 420,000 bushels.

Oats were active and higher. The best interest in corn was a heavy buyer of July oats. The outside buying was confined to September delivery. The market closed at 28c—a gain of 1c over yesterday's price. There was some shrinking late in the day on weakness in wheat and the Illinois state crop report showing some improvement in outlook. To-day's receipts 345 cars, with 60 for to-morrow.

Provisions advanced on free buying of ribs by western packers as well as some covering by shorts. Local packers and locals traders were the principal sellers. The upturn was helped along by 5s advance in hog market. The closing was quiet at some recession from top prices and a moderate cash trade was reported. Estimated 31,000 hogs.

## MONEY AND STOCKS.

Money on call, 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent; sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85@4.85¼ for demand and at $4.83½@4.84⅜ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½ and 4.88; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84; silver certificates nominally 60c; bar silver, 59¾c. Mexican dollars, 48½c.

New York, May 14.—London sent sharp declines for American stocks this morning extending to between 1 and 2 points in some cases. The opening here was lower but the internationals